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Saunders of the Seaway . . . . . Ted Hughes

Business: Big Brother to Art

by Walter Herbert

Director, Canada Foundation

THE NOTION, commonly held in Canada, that "hard-headed" business men and "long-haired" artists are poles apart is being revised these days; because the chief characters have discovered a strong bond in common—their devotion to free enterprise. To keep going, both of them must be strongly individualistic and strongly creative. Recently they have discovered how much they can do for each other; and that, in fact, they cannot get along without each other.

In one sense, of course, there is nothing very new about Business patronizing the arts. For many a long year whenever a Canadian city, town or village had to raise money for some cultural venture, the canvassers always leaned heavily on the "special names list"—*i.e.*, the local business men. That's routine. What is new is that Business people are now awake, with eyes almost wide open, to what the arts can do for them. The whole relationship is changing. Instead of being patron and protégé, Business and the arts are tackling things together. They are becoming partners because they need each other.

As everyone knows, successful business men are smart fellows. They have to be. They understand about profits and dividends, and goodwill, and public service, and other related matters; and some of the best evidence of how smart they are is seen in their acceptance of the arts into partnership. The Canadian scene today contains scores of instances of top-level cooperation between business firms and various forms of the arts, and space limitations here permit mention of only a few notable examples. These, however, are enough to illustrate the point clearly.

WHEN the farsighted directors of British-American Oil gave the green light to Thor Hansen to decorate and embellish their new Toronto headquarters building with all-Canadian designs and motifs, they got far more than the handsome building they were paying for. Ever since the opening of the structure they have been reaping rich dividends of admiration and prestige, of nationwide publicity and goodwill. Because Hansen is one of Canada's most brilliantly creative men, the *décor* he created and incorporated in the B-A Building, in the tapestries, the plaques, the furniture, the radiator grilles and the rugs, is outstandingly beautiful. It has attracted Canada-wide attention and acclaim; all of which happens to be associated with the name of the company in a very favorable way. A large number of Canadian artists and craftsmen have a prideful stake in the structure, and the thousands of people who visit the building are invariably impressed by the excellence of Canadian art.

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THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established 1887

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NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE

THE "HATE AMERICA" campaign in the Moscow press has been widely publicized: what of a "Hate Canada" campaign? DR. ALBERT PARRY, Russian specialist at Colgate University, has compiled an impressive dossier: "Canada's Face in the Moscow Press" . . . A two-page spread to celebrate the Christmas season features pictures from the Nativity Play of Holy Trinity Church, Toronto, and an article on Christmas in song and story by MELWYN BREEN . . . Editor GWYN KINSEY writes a thoughtful and provocative article on "The Editorial and Its Place in Canadian Life" . . . HARRY DUKER, the jovial promoter of British Columbia as "Totem-land", believes you have to go native now and then to find out what goes on inside an Indian. President of the Vancouver Automobile Association, Duker is a champion golfer—and also an accomplished cook. He describes how he prepared an authentic Indian meal for his friends . . . GRANT MACEWAN, author of the eminently successful book "Between the Red and the Rockies", tells about the early days of the Klondike when food was scarce and eggs a dollar apiece . . . WILFRED LIST, Labor writer for the Toronto *Globe and Mail* discusses the influence of U.S. labor unions on Canada.

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OTTAWA LETTER

Civil Service Neutrality

by John A. Stevenson

THE Federal Parliament has now been sitting more than three weeks, and apparently it is destined to adjourn for its Christmas vacation with no real accomplishment to its credit except the completion of the debate on the Address. With four of the heaviest oratorical guns of the Cabinet away in London and New York, Mr. Howe, who has been leading the House of Commons, has been content to let the parties in opposition have their full fling. The debate has now reached such a wearisome stage that most speakers have very meagre audiences. But the sweeping pronouncement lately made by Mr. Donald Fleming, a Progressive-Conservative member, that the present Parliament is probably "the worst since Confederation" is hardly justified.

Thanks to reinforcements secured through by-elections, the Progressive Conservative party is now able to sustain a debate on equal terms with the Liberals and the two minor parties contain some very competent parliamentarians. In some recent Parliaments the average backbencher in all parties was addicted to using the debate to cultivate the goodwill of his constituents. For this purpose the favorite technique was to discourse drearily upon the high intelligence of the voters who had elected him, upon the resources, needs and grievances of his constituency and the wonderful records of its football and hockey teams without saying a single word about current major problems. But in the present debate there has been a much greater effort on the part of members of all parties to make an intelligent contribution to the common pool of parliamentary wisdom about important issues. Furthermore, the ministers, chastened by the adverse results of by-elections, have shed some of their complacency.

The projected system of national health insurance has bulked large in speeches of members of all parties, because they realize that thousands of Canadians want some easement of the high cost of medical services. The CCF will be satisfied with nothing short of a socialized scheme, modelled upon the plans now operating in Britain and Saskatchewan, and think their advocacy of it is a good electioneering card. Dr. W. G. Blair, who is Mr. Drew's expert on health problems and is incidentally a very useful member of the House of Commons, in his speech on the subject intimated that his party, if returned to power, would sponsor a contributory national plan of health insurance, which would be under the control of the medical profession and not of the state. The spokesmen of the Social Credit party took a similar line.

The Liberals are obviously in a serious dilemma about their policy. They are explicitly committed to a national system of health insurance and fear a serious loss of votes at the next election if they do not fulfil their pledge. But they also know that its cost to the Treasury would certainly forbid the reduction of taxation in the next Budget, with which they hope to appease the numerous voters now aggrieved by their tax burdens. So while professing unabated zeal for national health insurance, they are playing for time with promises to study afresh the existing plan of co-operation with the provinces about health problems.

RECENT activities of Mr. J. W. Pickersgill, now Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary of the Cabinet, have become quite properly the subject of a question in the House of Commons and sharp criticism in the press. In his romantic biography of the late Mackenzie King, "The Incredible Canadian", Mr. Bruce Hutchison tells how Mr. Pickersgill, after he became chief private secretary of that statesman, achieved an amazing ascendency over him and was the only member of his staff not afraid to contradict him. Apparently Mr. Pickersgill has transplanted this ascendency to Prime Minister St. Laurent. It is the only feasible explanation of the willingness of Mr. St. Laurent, who, when he was at the Bar, was a great stickler for its proprieties, to connive at Mr. Pickersgill's brazen violation of the traditional proprieties of government in British countries, when he accompanied the Prime Minister on his recent political tour of the West and was included in his entourage for the Commonwealth talks in London.

Now, strict neutrality in politics is prescribed for all civil servants and it is peculiarly incumbent upon the Clerk of the Privy Council, the holder of what Mr. Churchill calls "one of the ancient offices of the realm", who can expect to be the confidential servant of Ministries of different stripe. The reasons for enforcing rigidly the political neutrality of civil servants have never been better set forth than in a report upon the workings of the British Civil service made in 1914 by a Royal Commission appointed by Lord Oxford and Asquith.

"If," said this report, "the restric-

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JOHN A. STEVENSON, *whose first "Ottawa Letter" appears here, will be a weekly contributor to* SATURDAY NIGHT. *Mr. Stevenson has had a long and distinguished career as a commentator on happenings on Parliament Hill. To this background he adds an incisive skill in writing, which our readers will be able to appreciate in his weekly Letters. For many years he was Ottawa correspondent for the London* Times. *Then he joined the staff of the Toronto* Globe and Mail *and latterly has been the Ottawa correspondent for the* Manchester Guardian.

EDITORIALS

Commonwealth Talks Needed More Realism

THE ATMOSPHERE of this month's Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers was not one of emergency or impending crisis. The Conference began, indeed, at a time when the gold and dollar reserves of the sterling area had shown some improvement—during a period which the British have realistically been calling a breathing spell. Ideally, the Conference was a family effort to get at the root of a deep-seated and dangerous economic illness.

A concerted effort of this sort can produce good results. But it will do so only as long as the conferers maintain an objective approach to the problem. It seemed to us that the Conference got off to a bad start. Representatives of the various Commonwealth countries approached the Conference table with their own particular problems, rather than the general problem, in mind. Thus the Conference began with undue attention to symptoms, rather than the cause of sterling's illness.

A notable example was the recommendation from the big gold producers for an increased price for gold. The recommendation is unrealistic—if only for the fact that American authorities have, on several occasions recently, announced they have no intention of raising the price they pay for gold. And why should they? Gold is simply another commodity that the Americans import, with this important difference—they don't need it.

It would have been more realistic for the Conference to have pressed the Americans to raise the price they pay for Scotch whiskey, or the British machinery or textiles they import. The desired results—bigger dollar reserves—would have been the same in either case. And in the latter instance, the Americans would have been getting something they can use without adding inflationary pressure on their currency.

THIS would also have been getting at the cause of sterling's illness rather than applying palliatives to relieve the symptoms of it. One of the causes of sterling's trouble is the low price the industrial countries in the sterling area get for their exports compared to the high price they pay for the raw materials they use in the manufacture of those exports. The British textile industry is a case in point: Last year the British paid out £560 million for imported textile raw materials and earned only £490 million from exporting the finished product.

No amount of short term pill-taking can conceal the fact that British industry has to adjust itself to the changed terms of trade between manufactured goods and raw materials. This means, as some realistic British authorities themselves have pointed out, a concentration on the production of goods that give the best return from the raw materials used—things like jet passenger planes that are worth £20,000 per ton of material used.

We betray our own lack of objectivity when we get excited over a recommendation for a higher gold price. Of course, it would benefit the Canadian and the sterling-area economies, but it's taking the easiest and least effective way out. It's letting George—or in this case Sam—do it instead of making difficult readjustments ourselves.

Everybody Wants to Be Santa Claus

The Case of Brig. Connelly

THE case of Brig. Alan B. Connelly involves much more than the "retirement" of an army officer under odd circumstances. It involves more than the possibility of Brig. Connelly being made the scapegoat for ill-advised action by a Government department. It touches policy in both the External Affairs and the Defence Departments, and for that reason it is well that the Opposition has pulled the case from the dusty files of public forgetfulness and put it before the Commons again.

It will be recalled that Brig. Connelly's retirement at the ripe old age of 44 followed a sharp and well-publicized protest by the Canadian Government to Washington against the use of Canadian troops as guards at the prisoner-of-war compounds on Koje Island. The protest was made by the Minister of External Affairs, the chief point being the apparent failure of the U.S. to inform Canada about the move.

One explanation has been that U.S. officers in Tokyo did consult with Brig. Connelly, Canada's chief liaison officer at UN headquarters there, and the matter was referred to the commander of the Canadian brigade in Korea. There is some question whether Brig. Connelly should have informed Ottawa by top secret, top priority message or used some slower means of communication. That, however, is only a trifling point.

It is clear that External Affairs acted without checking with the Canadian Mission in Tokyo and, it would seem, without too much thought to the causes and consequences of the Koje incident itself. The protest may have been conceived as a display of new-found diplomatic muscles, but actually it was a serious irritant at a time when the Communists had contrived the Koje riots with the double purpose of occupying the attention of the UN allies and distracting attention from the fact that a great number of the Chinese and Korean prisoners had no desire to return to their Red homes. It should be remembered, too, that only one company of troops was involved, 125 all ranks if the company was up to strength.

Then Brig. Connelly was retired, because there wasn't a job for him in the Canadian military establishment, according to the official announcement. He had a distinguished career during World War II and afterwards; he was 44 years of age, 11 years under normal retirement age in the army. Yet there was no suitable employment for him in an establishment which is constantly expanding. Even if we suppose he made an error in not informing Ottawa immediately about the Koje proposal, it is difficult to understand why, after handling many important assignments, he should be found unsuited to any other jobs at his rank in the Canadian army. Either the army is over-loaded with men of senior rank or the expansion is startlingly slow.

Productivity Gain

ADDRESSES by corporation presidents to shareholders, we regretfully observe, are too often noted neither for what they have to say nor how they say it. In fact, sometimes the rhapsodizings

on the economic state of things generally and the affairs of their own company particularly appear as preambles to the ordered jumbles of figures and statistics in the annual statements. It was, therefore, with interest and delight that we read the address given early this month by B. C. Gardner, President of the Bank of Montreal who now becomes Chairman of the Board, at the company's 135th annual general meeting. It was a speech full of gems of common sense for all Canadians interested in the economic position and future of this country. And the common sense had plenty of inspiration and well founded optimism, too.

For instance, Mr. Gardner spelled out in dramatic terms just what productivity means. He asked shareholders to look back with him over the experience of half a century which showed that in peacetime the average Canadian can be expected to increase his output by about 1½ per cent a year. This rate of annual increase had been no greater in the postwar period than it was in the 30's.

"And yet," said Mr. Gardner, "it is out of this relatively modest annual gain in productivity that all desire for enhanced living standards, for greater social security, and all the other growing requirements of the community for defence, capital expansion and increased governmental service must be met. Whatever our objectives of social and economic growth, there is no way of achieving them except through increased production."

Other ideas, pertinent as we leave 1952, were presented with equal forthrightness: that Canada's dependence on external trade is about 20 per cent of the national output; that vast capital needs of an expanding and increasingly complex industrial structure tend to run ahead of new savings provided voluntarily by the Canadian community; that the average Canadian needs to recognize constantly the distinction between what he would like to have and what he can afford to have. That last distinction has not been applied nearly enough in Canada to the services provided by government, and yet, these must be paid for out of the pockets of private citizens, and in one way or another the bill will reach the individual.

Pale Hands They Love

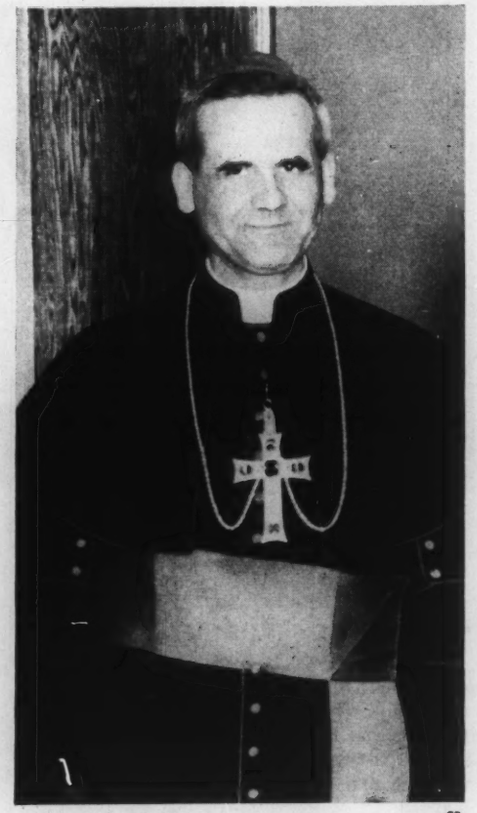
THE FOLLOWERS of the cartoons of Len Norris of *The Vancouver Sun* will find themselves in thorough agreement with those veteran long-odds bettors Lloyds of London. Lloyds have just insured Norris's right — or stabbing — hand for $100,000. He thus joins a list of world famous artists and musicians who have taken similar steps to insure their livelihood.

If one were to draw a comparison of other men whose hands were equally famous, the one that comes to mind most quickly is Paganini. Legend has it that when the famous virtuoso played, the odor of fire and brimstone hung in the air. We hesitate firmly to fix a similar legend on Norris but there is a diabolical cleverness about his work, an effervescent and inexhaustible wit that surely cannot come from natural sources. Certainly, the hordes of diminutive urchins that infest many of his cartoons like malignant gnomes have something about the eyes that is ageless and not of this world. Able as Norris is to transfix with his pen the very depths of human folly and tiresomeness; quick and sure as he is to overlay his most biting satire with the deceptive balm of wit; we do not think he does so solely through human agency.

Nor do we wish to suggest that the ancient, eminently respectable firm of Lloyds would wittingly enter into any unholy pact, but there has always been something awesome and supernatural about an insurance firm—*any* insurance firm. Less superstitious disciples of the gospel according to Norris, however, will see in the announcement nothing but an attempt to assess a fine talent for line and wash and wit that cannot, in essence, be bought, insured or copied.

The New Cardinal

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of the elevation of Archbishop Paul-Emile Léger of Montreal to the College of Cardinals is a matter of importance to all Canadians, Roman Catholics and Protestants alike. To the non Roman-Catholic section of our population it is one more indication of Canada's growth in world esteem since the end of World War II. Prior to 1945 Canada had only one member of the College: the well remembered, well loved Rodrigue Cardinal Villeneuve. At the end of 1945 James Cardinal McGuigan of Toronto was



—CP

Cardinal-Designate: Archbishop Paul-Emile Léger

appointed. Now with the appointment of Archbishop Léger of Montreal the see of Montreal has its first Cardinal since its creation in 1820.

Archbishop Léger is the sixth Cardinal in the history of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada. Born in Valleyfield, Que., he began his career as a seminarian in Ste. Therese. As a member of the ancient society, the Gentlemen of St. Sulpice, it is fitting that he should represent the see of Montreal since the Sulpician Order contributed greatly to the spiritual and physical growth of the city. Archbishop Léger was sent to Paris to study under its auspices and later to Japan to found the Fuoka Seminary. At Rome, the eternal city of the Roman Catholic Church, he will receive his appointment early in the new year. It was there that two years ago he was consecrated as Archbishop.

Archbishop Léger has the signal honor of being the second youngest man — at 48 — to be elevated to the College. In spite of his comparative youth, however, he has been the able, scholarly and brilliant guide of the most populous ecclesiastical province in the Commonwealth, comprising as it does Montreal, St. Hyacinthe, Valleyfield, Joliette and St. Jean.

To the six million Roman Catholics in Canada—some 43 per cent of her population—the appointment of Archbishop Léger represents a shift of the spiritual centre of the Church in Canada from Quebec to Montreal. It has been suggested that this move also represents the increasing interest of the Church in the problems of our industrial society. Also, Archbishop Léger's elevation at the Consistory along with 23 other Church dignitaries from 11 other countries will bring the Sacred College of Cardinals up to its full strength of 70. This demonstrates the Church's endeavor to solidify the Roman Catholic world against the onslaughts of Marxist materialism.

The Indian Resolution

ON THE SURFACE, the long struggle over the Indian Resolution, which at one time and another seemed to have divided the British from the Americans, and the Soviets from the Communist Chinese, ended in a sharp defeat for Russian diplomacy. Mr. Vishinsky, in slapping down in his rudest manner the proposals developed and defended with so much fervor by Mr. Krishna Menon, brought up sharp a great many well-meaning people in India, from Mr. Nehru down, who have been living in the illusion of the Soviet will to peace. At the same time he not only dissolved an incipient dispute between the major Western allies, Britain and the United States, but was believed by many to have administered a sharp rebuke to the Chinese Communists, who had consulted with the Indians on the new peace plan and were thought by some to have secretly agreed to it. On the other hand, the fact that the Indians and, ultimately, 54 out of 60 members of the UN, gave their support to the principle of voluntary repatriation of prisoners-of-war, was considered a great victory for American policy which has stood adamantly for this principle for the past year.

This would be all very well if the framing and passing of the resolution were the be-all and the end-all—an impression sometimes given by those who engage in these great battles of committee and corridor at the UN. But what of the purpose of all this debate, the ending of the war in Korea? Whatever there is to the theory that Vishinsky's "Nyet" was aimed more at Mao than at Menon, it is clear that the basic reason for Soviet rejection of this latest truce plan, offering as it did too many loopholes for Soviet exploitation to suit the Americans, was precisely because it sanctioned the principle of voluntary repatriation. Those who best know the Soviets believe that, with their experience of surrender and desertion from the Red Army by the million in the early and late stages of World War II, the Kremlin will stand till Doomsday against the recognition of any such principle governing present and future disposal of prisoners.

This being the case, some voices have been raised on our side to ask whether we are justified in continuing the Korean War when we could end it by yielding on this "technical" point. "Why do we stick on it so?" they ask. We stick on it because it is, quite simply, the fundamental issue in the present world conflict: the freedom of the individual, the recognition of his right of choice, the denial that he is but a chattel to be bargained for in bundles.

The solidarity which the UN has shown on this principle should help to counteract any impression of weakness which the widespread American popular demand for an end to the Korean War may have made on Peking and Moscow.

PLEASE AND ANNOY

Our Poets: New Anthology

by B. K. Sandwell

OF THE 63 poets born prior to E. J. Pratt who are included in Garvin's anthology, only 14 are included in the newest Canadian anthology, "Canadian Poems, 1850-1952", edited by Louis Dudek and Irving Layton (Contact Press, Toronto, $2). They have also discovered one additional early poet in the person of Alexander McLachlan, who wrote a poem of social significance entitled "We Live in a Rickety House". Only two of Dudek's pre-Pratt poets are women—Crawford

and Pickthall; many more than half of Garvin's were of the female sex.

Garvin anthologized in 1926. Of the eleven post-Pratt poets whom he included, not a single one survives into Dudek, who on the other hand has 32 post-Pratt poets of his own, most of them too young to have been available for Garvin. Ten of the 32 are women, and five of Garvin's eleven were women. Evidently the masculinity of our poetry is increasing.

The McLachlan poem is an interesting discovery, or rather it is interesting that it should not have made the slightest appeal to Garvin. It is a statement of the view that slums make slum-dwellers, which of course was pure heresy in Canada until the Great Depression. Unfortunately its message is obscured in the Dudek volume by a misprint which makes the drunkard complain that the pious folk tell the slum-dwellers that "the fault is all our town" instead of "all our own". Also Mr. Dudek has converted Frederick George Scott, both in index and in page heading, into George Frederick Scott—led astray perhaps by the contiguity of George Frederick Cameron.

What kept McLachlan out of Garvin was obviously the "genteel tradition" which was the chief limitation of Canadian verse until the 'twenties. The Dudek anthology eschews the genteel tradition with much firmness, but fortunately without succumbing to a taste for vulgarity or the desire to shock. The poems in the second half of this book will, we predict, annoy a great many people this year, fewer people next year, and by 1975 will annoy hardly any people at all. They are accompanied by a highly intelligent critical Introductory Note which shows historical sense as well as modernity, and which should lead the reader into the later part of the anthology in a receptive mood.

The same Contact Press offers a little book of Mr. Dudek's own verse, "Twenty-four Poems", which is difficult poetry but well worth the reader's working over it, for Mr. Dudek has worked over it with loving care. He has a most effective invention for the telling figure of speech, and can also make music, both in free verse and in constrained forms.

Helen Ball in "The Moment Snared" (27 Webb Avenue, Toronto) is much more interesting than the ordinary run of self-published poets. The long poem "The Splendid Country" tells in less than four pages the psychological life-story of a brother-and-sister relationship, and the author has a neat hand with a sonnet and occasionally a pleasant turn of humor.

Verna Bruce Chiltern, formerly of Saskatoon, has 46 short poems in "A Few More Dawns" (Copp Clark), and is one of our optimistic writers.

THREE books by highly contemporary American poets have appeared recently. They are the "Collected Poems" of Marianne Moore (Macmillan, $3), the "First Morning: New Poems" of Peter Viereck (Saunders, $4), and the "Poems" (new edition with new poems, Macmillan $2.50) of Ridgely Torrence. All three are important in the contemporary movement, but Torrence, the least "modernist" of the three, is to this critic by far the most moving and satisfying. He has that deep sense of tragedy which precludes anger even against the evil-doer. Lynching is not an easy subject for a great poem, but "The Bird and the Tree" is unquestionably a great poem. Marianne Moore's preoccupation with exotic animals makes her unique in her period, but decidedly limits her range, and her appeal is mainly to the seeker after the precious and difficult. Mr. Viereck, who is, we are assured, popular at poetry-readings on countless campuses of the United States and probably also of Canada, may be intelligible to the initiated undergraduates, but is not always so to those of us who have had the misfortune to graduate a good many years ago. Many modern poets are like the crossword puzzles of the same era; they are not too difficult after you have learned by experience the trick of their definitions.

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

tions upon the political activities of civil servants were withdrawn, two results would probably follow. The public would cease to believe, as they now do with reason believe, in the impartiality of the present civil service: and Ministers might cease to feel the well-merited confidence, which they possess at present in the loyal and faithful support of their official subordinates. Indeed, they might be led to scrutinize the writings and utterances of such subordinates and to select for positions of confidence only those whose sentiments were known to be in full sympathy with their own . . . The Civil Service would cease to be in fact an impartial non-political body, capable of loyal service to all Ministers and parties alike and result would be destructive of what is one of the great advantages of our administrative system and one of the most honorable traditions of our public life."

Of course, it is just possible that Mr. Pickersgill in these tours was merely a social acolyte of the Prime Minister, concerned solely with his master's elegance in dress and the despatch of flowers to hostesses who had entertained him. But nobody who is aware of Mr. Pickersgill's pride in his skill as a drafter of speeches and his ingrained itch for the making of policies, would ever assign to him such a menial role. So he can be charged with a breach of a long established and very sound tradition of the civil service. Moreover, the Cabinet, of whose secrets Mr. Pickersgill is supposed to be the sole confidential repository, apart from its members, has not ceased to function in the absence of Mr. St. Laurent. It is pertinent to ask why some subordinate official, who must be performing the duties now neglected by Mr. Pickersgill, should be allowed access to these secrets.

As long ago as 1860 the reprehensible political activities of a civil servant in Halifax called Hamilton impelled the Duke of Newcastle, who was then Secretary for the Colonies, to lay down the following principle:

"It is competent for any man to choose between political life and official life, but not to combine for himself two incompatible conditions."

There was no departure from this principle by Ernest Lemaire, Arnold Heeney, or Norman Robertson, the predecessors of Mr. Pickersgill, but the latter, turned arrogant through his domination of two Prime Ministers, has chosen audaciously to combine the two incompatible roles.

By condoning this to suit his own convenience Mr. St. Laurent reveals himself as either rosily innocent of the established proprieties of government or so unsure of himself that he cannot for a moment dispense with the services of Mr. Pickersgill. But it is a very alarming sign of the autocratic temper, which a party's long tenure of office can breed in its leader, that Mr. St. Laurent can blithely countenance conduct by a high official, which makes a mockery of an essential principle of good administration, the political neutrality of the civil service.

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A Chancellor Pleads for the Humanities

Professors and lecturers are older and more experienced members in a society, says the new pilot at the helm of the University of Alberta

by E. P. Scarlett

THE FUNCTION of the Chancellor of a University representing the society and continuing congregation of graduates is to maintain truth and virtue, and I can only pray that in time I may bring to this task a small measure of wisdom and integrity.

A friend who has succeeded more than most in keeping open his communication with silence has suggested that the one real duty of the Chancellor should be to read to his Senate once a year the twenty-eighth chapter of the book of Job. You will remember that it delivers the searching question in accents of sublime poetry:

"Whence then cometh wisdom, and where is the place of understanding?"

and there follows the antiphonal answer:

"Behold, the fear of the Lord, that is wisdom; and to depart from evil is understanding."

That is the poet's vision of education and it is in the light of that vision that I venture to say a few words at this time.

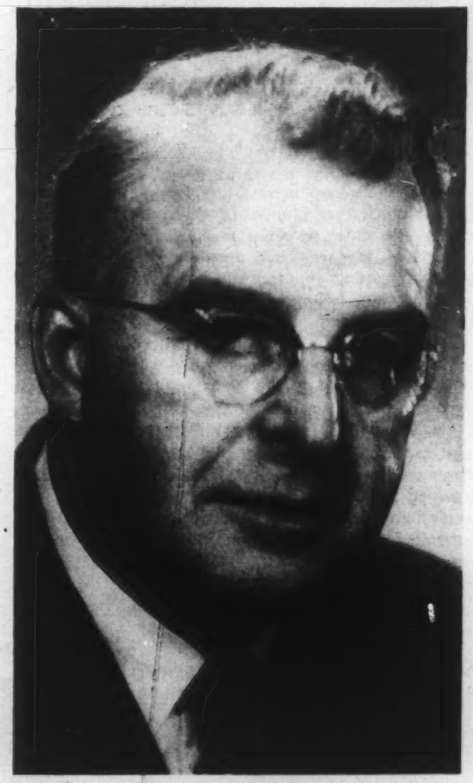
Our business is education; our immediate concern the place of the university in the modern world. The great educational debate goes on—surely a reassuring sign—and we are apt to be confused by the sound of many voices. The difficulties that confront us in setting a course are staggering. Ours is a "time of troubles", of world crisis and danger. "The years like great black oxen tread the world." Values are confused. The distracting elements of modern life coupled with the black art of publicity assail us pitilessly. The curse of size and numbers stifles quality and provides false standards.

So much are we under the domination of size that one has the utmost sympathy with the little old lady who felt convinced that two and two made four, but never dared say so because on reflection it seemed such a small number. All these elements of civilization in travail have appeared in the educational scene and in part are reflected in current dilemmas variously termed as science versus the humanities, vocational versus liberal education, traditional education versus progressive education.

WE SEE all these things—but we only see them in their real dimensions and in their searching significance if we view them in the light of the spectacle of evil abroad in the world that it has been the destiny of our generation to experience. Surely the soul of every sensitive man and woman has been seared by the contemporary revolt against culture, the colossal inhumanity which makes a mockery of all high ideals, the betrayal of the decencies of life, the pogrom against all creative minds, the inquisition that dwarfs those of the past. As witness of this new barbarism, there stretch gigantic cemeteries under the moon full of the victims of this awful pestilence.

Confronted with these things it is the business of education to concern itself with something more than matters of buildings and salaries and "the three R's". It must oppose the Enemy with the principles and works of a great faith. All true education looks toward the eternities. It must deepen the currents of our great heritage which at the moment are running through beds that are pitifully shallow. It must proclaim the *religio grammatici*, the faith of the scholar. It must concern itself with the good life which has to do, first of all, not with institutions, but with the human being himself.

We in university circles must set up again the true idea of the nature of a university—that it is not a superior kind of school, not an institution, but a society in which professors and lecturers are older and more experienced fellow-members. Above all the university in its dual task of teaching and research must be true to its age-old duty of asserting the symbols of truth and beauty, for



DR. E. P. SCARLETT

only in that way will the great split between knowledge and morality be healed and the de-civilizing influences abroad in the world be checked.

In particular we must look to our universities to combat the disease of uprootedness which exists in such a painful degree on this continent as well as in Europe and the East. In this task we must look to those historical peaks of the living past which can still be seen above the surface of a submerged world. In these rallying points are our treasures and weapons stored up from the past and waiting for our hands to re-create and use them once again.

In all these things it is the business of a university to develop disciplines which are capable of interpreting life in a broad and profound dimension. We must tell our students that it is a delusion and a betrayal of man to suppose that a human being is merely the product of social forces, that what he needs is a better social conditioning in his economic group and that Utopia will be here if in some way we balance production and distribution. We must not fall into the modern heresy of reading the book of life outside the context of human nature. For the truth is that human nature today is not too different from that of Abraham when he sat in the door of his tent with the dust on his face.

I have spoken so far in vain if it is not now apparent to you why it is so desperately important that the humanities should occupy a more vital place in the teaching of every branch of university work. That is only another way of saying that we must return to the older concepts of a liberal education. These must be incorporated into the fabric of the training for the professions and be part of the disciplines of the teaching of the physical and applied sciences. I think that we are nearer than we realize to such a synthesis. We have mercifully passed through the stage in which the great debate in this matter was clouded by a passion for trivia. The multitude of studies and the great deluge of facts with which education has concerned itself have produced little more than intellectual short-windedness. We are realizing that science itself, to say nothing of our culture and our academic life, has suffered by cutting the tap roots linking up with the humanities—history, literature, art, philosophy.

WE NOW see that science alone cannot give meaning to our life, that science by itself is not culture though it is an essential part of culture. And at the moment it is immensely significant to note that, as in Professor A. V. Hill's recent presidential address to the British Association, it is the scientist who most clearly perceives the impasse we have reached, deplores the "sinfulness" of so many human purposes and activities, and is pleading for a unity of outlook and a means of coping with the perversion of our knowledge to unworthy and tragic ends. It is here that the disciplines of the humanities with their ethical content serve to right the balance. They maintain the level of the mind and assert the personal responsibility and dignity of man as an individual.

I do not possess the experience or wisdom to tell you how this merging of the two orders is to be brought about. I do know that simply adding one or two subjects from the liberal arts curriculum to the course in engineering or medicine will not succeed. The student in his island universe of professional training will usually not be interested in such a cultural appendage lacking any real integration. The approach would seem to be rather through combining the technical training with courses setting out the effects for good or evil of the techniques in question. This could be accomplished through a course on the history of science presented in an imaginative way, through what one might call a course designed to present the broad effects of science and machinery on man, thus providing the vocational student with a frame of reference in human terms.

In this mission—the supreme task of every university at the present time—we must do more than adopt a posture of hope. We must combat the prevailing feeling of an age haunted by disillusion and fear. But we need more—we need vision rooted in faith which proclaims that the ideas and aspirations of man are still the great driving forces of our race. It is the vision expressed by the patron saint of medical letters, Sir Thomas

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THIS ARTICLE *is based on an address Dr. Scarlett gave recently when he was installed as the Chancellor of the University of Alberta.*

R. York Wilson: At Home Abroad

by Paul Duval

"SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE" WAS PAINTED BY WILSON IN CANARY ISLANDS THIS YEAR.

MOST ARTISTS of note begin their careers at a very early age. Once in a while, however, a late starting exception comes along to prove the rule. Toronto's R. York Wilson is such an exception. Wilson was past thirty before his first important painting, "Burlesque No. 2", was exhibited.

No shrinking *aesthete*, the robust Wilson has found the material for his happiest canvases in a wide variety of themes and locales. Ballerinas, burros, businessmen and race track habitués are a few of the varied sources for this artist's catholic approach to nature. As it did for Rubens, Gauguin and Morrice, travel seems to stimulate Wilson's creative abilities.

This year, Wilson's busman's holiday took him to Santa Cruz de Tenerife, one of the Canary Islands, lying off the West Coast of Africa. Last month, the canvases resulting from that trip went on exhibition at Montreal's Watson Art Galleries. This solo-show revealed that, in little more than a decade, the artist had developed from a spirited and competent reporter of the passing scene into one of Canada's most original and vigorous creative painters.

The exhibition in Montreal uncovered a fresh advance in the development of a talent which has been remarkable for its steady continuity of growth. It is in his use of color, in particular, that Wilson has extended his pictorial repertoire. In earlier years, Wilson had utilized hue simply as a matter of descriptive fact; since then, he has gained an understanding and control of tone and color to underline the meaning and mood of a theme. Today, he is one of the country's outstanding colorists.

R. YORK WILSON R.C.A., O.S.A.

"FLORISTAS," PAINTED IN DUCO, WAS ONE OF MAJOR CANVASES IN MONTREAL EXHIBIT

"GUANJUATO" WAS PAINTED IN MEXICO DURING 1951.
—Russell Barfoot

Canadian Divorce Laws: Changing Views

Divorce laws in Canada have been static since 1867; now legal thought in some of our provinces urges review and revision

by Gilbert D. Kennedy

CANADIAN LAWS to a large extent have come from England, either by way of introduction with the colonists or by way of Canadian legislation, upon the creation of a colony, adopting large portions of English law. (An exception is, of course, the civil law in what is now the Province of Quebec.) English law did not have a need for divorce until the reformation. Before Henry VIII's break with Rome, marriage was a matter largely in the hands of the church which granted annulments whenever it seemed expedient that some relief should be awarded to an injured spouse. (An annulment takes the form of a declaration that there never has been a valid marriage between the parties. It is available in our courts today where marriage is defective on the ground of fraud, duress, impotence or bigamy.)

After the Reformation, annulments from Rome were not recognized in English courts, and a need arose for setting aside marriages which were valid but which had been broken up by, for example, the adultery of one of the parties. No court had power to dissolve a valid marriage. Legislation was necessary and was resorted to in individual instances. An aggrieved spouse, upon petition to Parliament, would obtain a private act of parliament, dissolving his marriage and granting him the right to remarry freely.

As early as the reign of Henry VIII the matrimonial difficulties of Lord and Lady Northampton resulted first in separation sanctioned by the English ecclesiastical court on the ground of Anne's adultery, and eventually in the next reign (Edward VI) in an act of parliament dissolving the marriage and confirming a second marriage into which he had entered.

Then, too, there is the act dissolving the marriage of Lord Roos in 1668 in which Bishop Cosin, of the Book of Common Prayer fame, delivered his celebrated series of speeches in favor of the bill. It will be remembered, too, that in the House of Lords through which each of these private bills had to pass, there were a number of bishops and the two archbishops of the Church of England.

IN FACT, on occasion the petitioner was a clergyman. Thus in 1776 the Reverend Mr. Jenkins received a divorce by private act which was not opposed by the clerical members of the House of Lords. And the debates in the Houses of Parliament record in 1809 the statement of the then Archbishop of Canterbury on behalf of himself and all his "reverend brethren" that "by the Divine law there was a liberty to marry again" after a divorce. This statement was made in the debate on a lay lord's unsuccessful proposal that a clause should be inserted in all divorce bills prohibiting the remarriage of the guilty party.

In 1857 Parliament provided a divorce court for England. This had power to grant a divorce to a husband on the ground of his wife's adultery, or to a wife on the ground of her husband's adultery or unnatural offence, provided that if the wife relied upon adultery, she must also show either incest, bigamy or cruelty.

This divorce law became law in those provinces and territories which took over English law at a date subsequent to 1857. Thus in the provinces now known as British Columbia (1858), Alberta (1870), Saskatchewan (1870) and Manitoba (1870) this divorce law became part of the law as of the dates indicated.

In Ontario, English law was taken over prior to 1857. There was no general divorce law in that Province until Federal legislation of 1930 gave to the courts in Ontario jurisdiction to grant divorce according to the principles of English law as of 1870. (This in effect was the statute of 1857.) Prior to 1930 in Ontario, petitions for divorce went to the legislature. Thus in 1839 the legislature of Upper Canada granted a divorce to John Stuart. Divorces were also granted by the legislature of the united Canadas in the years 1853, 1859 and 1864. Provision had been made in the rules of the upper house, the Legislative Council, in 1847 for procedure on divorce bills, the practice of the House of Lords in England being followed so far as applicable.

The bills were usually introduced into the upper house first, passed there as any other bill and then sent to the assembly for similar treatment, followed by the royal assent given by the Governor. This procedure has continued after federation in 1867 for those provinces with no active divorce courts. Chapter 95 of the statutes of the first parliament of the Dominion of Canada is an act dissolving the marriage of Joseph Frederick Whiteaves of the City of Montreal, Curator of the Museum of the Natural History Society of Montreal, on the ground of his wife's adultery. The marriage contract with respect to property entered into by the parties before notaries in 1863 was also set aside. Ontario residents (legally it is a special form of residence called "domicil" which matters) used this procedure until as noted above, 1930.

Quebec still uses it. Residents of Prince Edward Island used it from the admission of that Province into federation in 1873 until the machinery provided by pre-federation legislation was set up in 1945 whereby, in effect, the Chief Justice of the Province acting for the executive council (cabinet) hears the evidence and pronounces judgment. Residents of Newfoundland have, since 1949, used the facilities of Parliament at Ottawa as there was no local provision in that former separate Dominion's laws for divorce.

This summary leaves untouched the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. These provinces deserve special mention for two reasons. In both, general divorce legislation was enacted long before England first made general provision in 1857. Power was given to a special court to grant divorces in Nova Scotia very early in that Province's legislative history—1758—upon the grounds of adultery or desertion for three years. In 1761 the grounds were changed to adultery or cruelty. In New Brunswick from at least as early as 1791, divorce has been available on the ground of adultery. It is to be noted that in both provinces there has been no difference between the rights of the husband and of the wife. Further, in Nova Scotia, cruelty is an alternative ground for divorce—the only Province in Canada where this prevails today.

Upon entry into federation, Ontario, Quebec, the four Maritime provinces and British Columbia carried with them their pre-federation laws until altered by competent authority. So far as divorce is concerned, this competent authority is, by the British North America Act, the Federal Parliament. With but two minor exceptions, Parliament has not exercised its power in a general way. It has continued to grant legislative divorces in individual cases. The procedure, closely following that begun at federation, is by private bill introduced into and passed by the upper house, the Senate, where a committee of a few very hard-working and conscientious senators hears the evidence in much the same way as a court, and recommends to Senate for or against the passage of the bill. Each divorce is a separate bill and upon passage in the Senate goes to the House of Commons and then to the Governor-General. In point of numbers alone, divorce bills are Parliament's biggest business these days: approximately four out of every five bills passed by Parliament are divorce bills. Back in the first session of 1867-1868, it was one out of ninety-five. Parliament may grant a divorce for any reason, but normally confines itself to the grounds upon which the courts act.

PARLIAMENT thus exercises its powers over divorce regularly. In 1949, it passed 360 special divorce acts for 360 couples—practically all residents of the Province of Quebec. With but two minor exceptions parliament has made no change in the grounds for divorce, and these grounds continue in each province under the old pre-federation laws. One change was in 1925 when parliament, following the example set in England a few years before, removed the "double standard": a wife need no longer, in those provinces operating under the old English law of 1857, show cruelty in addition to adultery. Adultery is now alone sufficient whether the wife or husband is petitioner. And this equality of treatment has been the rule in the special divorce bills granted by parliament since federation. In 1930, Parliament granted to the courts in Ontario the general divorce law already referred to.

Why was divorce entrusted to the federal parliament, rather than to the provincial legislatures? Sir George Etienne Cartier is reported, in the Debates of the House of Commons for March 23, 1870, to have mentioned this subject.

"He then went on to relate the circumstances under which Confederation was passed. He explained that at the time of the formation of the Confederation the question of Divorce had been left purposely to be decided by the Federal Parliament, which had a Protestant majority, and taken away from Quebec, the majority of which was Catholic, because it was against the creed and conscience of Catholics to vote for divorce in any circumstance whatever. This was done in order that justice might be done to Protestants. The Catholic Bishops of Canada approved of this course, and he had reason to believe that the Holy See did so, too."

This solution of 1867 has had two major results. In the first place Canada is not troubled by divorces valid in one province, invalid in another. Divorce in Canada is on one jurisdictional basis only—that

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

THE WRITER *is Professor of Law at the University of British Columbia and Vice-Chairman for Canada, Section on the Administration of Civil Justice, Canadian Bar Association.*

Saunders of the Seaway

Called variously "brilliant administrator" and "master publicity beater", Robert H. Saunders scores on both counts

by Ted Hughes

WITH THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER hydro and seaway development closer now to becoming a reality than it has ever been in its long and bitter history of debate, the man to whom Canada can give most of its thanks is a stubby, pugnacious man who started his adult life as a criminal lawyer and, by the time he was 46, was appointed to head one of the world's largest publicly-owned organizations, the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission.

Unless those in the United States who still oppose the seaway can dream up new ways of gumming up the works, construction on the hydro end of the project is slated to begin next year, with the Ontario Hydro already named to do the job.

Robert Hood Saunders, who has been the most vigorous agitator in favor of the St. Lawrence development, has been called everything from a brilliant administrator to a shameless publicity hound. The nicknames he has acquired in the various circles where he is known range from the affectionate "Uncle Bob" (by some Ontario municipal hydro officials), to the more precise "Foxy Grandpa" (by a newspaper columnist), to the extravagant "Canada's Little Flower" (by *Time* Magazine). There is probably a little bit of truth in most of the descriptions applied to him.

If there is anything Bob Saunders likes better than making a speech or having his picture taken, nobody has yet discovered what it is—unless it is having a good laugh at the expense of a friend. But the publicity he so eagerly seeks and so invariably gets is always neatly tied in with whatever project he is striving to promote—be it hydro conservation or the St. Lawrence question.

Saunders has an amazing memory, particularly for figures. He can tell you how much power this or that Hydro plant generated on a given date, or how many farms are served by rural hydro lines—as well as the total number of people living on those farms.

He can be driving a friend through an Ontario town and suddenly start quoting excerpts from a speech he made there on such and such a date. He particularly prides himself on knowing Toronto, his native city, and can name what stores are on most main street corners of the city. One friend who got a lift home with Saunders one time discovered that almost two years later, on a similar occasion, Saunders still remembered the friend's address.

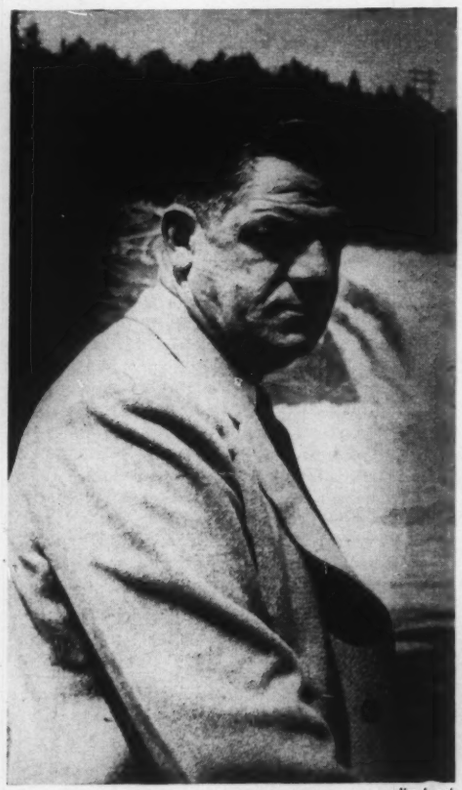
SAUNDERS, the son of a fireman, worked as a news boy, truck driver and factory hand before completing law school. He was a Toronto alderman at 31, had acted as defense counsel in half a dozen murder trials at 35, was a city controller at 39 and mayor at 42. Shortly after being returned to that office for the fourth time, he accepted the job as chairman of the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission, resigning the mayor's post.

Although he has little time for sports, he is surprisingly rugged. On Hydro inspection trips he sprints about, climbs huge ladders, fords creeks and sticks his nose into everything—while the rest of his inspection party lags behind, panting and complaining. When he assumed the Hydro chairmanship, he didn't know a kilowatt from a horsepower, but he has made it his business to amass a great fund of detailed information about the workings of hydro plants.

Saunders isn't a great speaker, but he's a busy one. In his harsh, grating, almost belligerent-sounding voice, he can hold a crowd's interest and has done so from one corner of the province to the other—from Cornwall to Kenora, and from Port Colborne to Hearst. Since becoming chairman he has travelled well over 300,000 miles in Ontario alone and delivered more than 300 official speeches and numerous brief, off-the-cuff talks.

(In April, 1951, he vowed he would not make another speech without mentioning and promoting the St. Lawrence project until it was actually being constructed. Thus far, he hasn't broken his promise.)

He loves to make corny, dramatic entrances to



—Jim Lynch

ROBERT H. SAUNDERS

gatherings, will walk into one of his own parties (usually late, to make sure everyone else is there) and begin chanting: "We love our chairman, we love our chairman." Before the dazed guests know why, they have usually joined in. On the radio, he addresses his million-odd hydro consumers as "Ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls . . ."

A lover of pranks, he surrounds himself with amusing characters. One of these is a successful Toronto jeweller who can do a startlingly accurate imitation of Saunders making a speech and an even more convincing drunk act. On a hydro inspection trip to Northern Ontario once, the jeweller started his drunk act in the work-camp square for the amusement of a crowd of Hydro hands. Two provincial constables came by and, taken in by the act, tried to arrest him. The jeweller decided the joke had gone far enough and identified himself as one of the Saunders party. Saunders, who observed all this from the fringe of the crowd, was asked by the police to confirm the jeweller's claim. "Never saw him before in my life," he said. The furious jeweller was hauled away in a cruiser, was half way to the nearest jail before he was able to talk the police into driving back to the camp to give him a chance to prove it was all a gag. The trio spotted themselves outside a window just in time to hear Saunders telling the rest of the party about the stunt he'd just pulled. Only then did the police release the frantic jeweller.

Not the least of Saunders' talents is getting his picture taken—and published. When he was mayor of Toronto, newsmen were often surprised to find Saunders had worked his way into their papers without seeming to plan it. This got to be known as "the Saunders Shift," a sneaky, unobtrusive movement that landed him smack in the middle of any group being photographed. His very good reason for this was that by being in the middle he knew there was no danger of being cut out of the picture.

It was said he could smell a visiting celebrity a mile away. When India's Nehru visited Canada in 1949, for example, he was surrounded by top-level diplomats, but when he went to Niagara Falls to be shown the famous sights, the resulting pictures showed him seated chummily next to Saunders. More recently, anyone who has appeared on a television panel with Saunders knows he has adapted his system to this new medium—by monopolizing the conversation he also immobilizes the camera, so that his face dominates the program.

SAUNDERS loves to entertain newspapermen, but rarely lets them get away from his lunches or parties without giving them a story they can print. Sometimes he sneaks the story into an off-the-cuff talk after denying that he had any specific reason for calling the newsmen together. But usually he makes no bones about the fact that he wants publicity for Hydro and even though the newsmen may laugh and call him a headline hunter he still gets the desired results.

He has great faith in the value of good public relations and although Ontario Hydro has a large and sharp public-relations staff Saunders usually makes most of the news himself. He checks copy on every statement or story that goes out of the Hydro offices, even keeps a sharp eye on *Hydro News*, a monthly publication put out by the Commission.

Thanks largely to the good relations he has built up with editors and newspapermen, stories about Hydro get into the news columns of Ontario's papers instead of in the ads—a fact which cuts down the Commission's advertising expenses by more than he spends on entertaining the press.

His popularity often transcends party lines. Saunders is (or was, when he was in active politics) a Conservative, yet he is on good terms with top Liberal officials in Ottawa and elsewhere. During the 1951 Ontario election, the Liberal *Toronto Daily Star* once editorially spanked its own party's Provincial leader (Walter Thomson) when he attacked Saunders' Hydro administration.

By being energetic and straightforward and even dramatic, Saunders can get otherwise apathetic

CONTINUED ON PAGE 21

U.K. DILEMMA

Capital Famine & Dollar Gap

by John L. Marston

T. P. CHAMBERS, a British Inland Revenue expert turned industrialist, said recently that the amount of new capital made available to industry was 55 times greater in the United States than in Britain in 1951. Another eminent British industrialist, Ivan Stedeford, sees portents that American industry is on the verge of another great rise in productivity, resulting from its phenomenal capital investment, while Britain is curtailing development expenditure and hindering industry by tightening credit and increasing taxation.

Such contrasts are not new. What is interesting about these and similar comments is that they may, at last, be leading somewhere. Mr. Butler is a Chancellor of the Exchequer who takes notice of the reasoned arguments of the business community, and if the pressure is strong enough even the more reluctant members of the Cabinet may be persuaded that something must be done, soon, to make good the shortage of capital.

It is a sober fact that British industry as a whole — not, of course, every industry in particular—is heading towards ultimate breakdown, due to its inability to maintain its real capital by replacement from current savings. This catastrophe would, of course, be gradual, and it would take a long time. But the difficulty of competing against American, European (or some European), and Japanese, industry, in an international buyers' market, is apparent now.

Britain's net personal savings last year have been estimated at less than £200 million—an almost negligible figure in relation to the task. It has been comfortingly assumed that industry and trade have been saving on a big scale, by distributing to shareholders only a moderate proportion of net earnings; but Mr. Chambers has estimated that retained profits last year were less than the sum needed to replace obsolete equipment and to finance stocks.

IN ANY CASE, saving by companies is not the ideal method of financing development. A company naturally invests its savings primarily in its own business; whereas it may be desirable to divert a large volume of investment into new or developing industries. Some companies should diminish while others expand; and those which are diminishing should, ideally, distribute their profits liberally for reinvestment by their shareholders in other companies which would offer a better return.

The British banks do not invest directly in industry on long terms, but in 1945 they set up the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation, which has been able to provide useful development capital on a moderate scale. The General Manager of ICFC, J. G. Kinross, made an interesting proposal, recently, for promoting saving by wage-earners and making their savings available through the Stock Exchange. His proposal is that groups of companies should form fixed investment trusts through which the "little man" could buy shares in units as small as a penny—for instance, Woolworth 5s. shares, valued in the market at 40s. each, would be sold at 8½d. per 1d. unit.

IT MAY BE that the effects of such a scheme would be mainly sociological rather than financial. The workers' participation in the profits of industry would be extended but the money contributed would probably come largely from savings otherwise destined for the Treasury (there are national savings groups in many industrial organizations), and would in any case flow into well-established businesses, not into new ones. It may be questioned, moreover, whether people of small means ought to take the risks of equity investment. Even the soundest shares can lose value in an industrial recession.

The unsolicited advice now freely offered to the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to reduce taxation on company profits and on larger personal incomes, so that savings can flow again in plenty from their traditional source. It would follow—assuming that much of the new savings would be directed into industry rather than be loaned to the Government—that governmental spending would have to be drastically reduced; otherwise, with revenue from taxes reduced, there would be large deficits to be financed by inflationary means. High on the list of economies would be the social services.

The political difficulty involved in such a policy is obvious. The policy would not only appear to but would in fact reverse the process of equalizing incomes which sociologists—but not economists—regard as an important advance of the past generation, even of the past decade.

TO EXPLAIN to the working people that it is necessary to pay more for food and to forgo social services, which in the crisis of the war all parties agreed were desirable, in order that companies and individuals with large incomes can retain their wealth for investment, is an unenviable task for any politician. It is not surprising that some members of the Cabinet, however they may approve the principle, foretell that in practice such a policy would condemn the Conservative Party to a shattering defeat at the next election.

Yet, for her own sake and for the sake of the sterling area, which needs development capital, Britain must overcome her deficiency of total saving, and direct savings into industrial development.

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THE KOREAN IMPASSE

Has Vishinsky Shown the Way?

by Willson Woodside

JUST BEFORE General Eisenhower reached Korea an experienced correspondent, Henry Hayward of the *Christian Science Monitor,* having completed a survey of the entire front-line and canvassed opinion at numerous headquarters, wrote that "the only genuine new thing which all here expect Ike to produce is a fresh, undefeatist viewpoint, another approach to the problems that now seem unsolvable but must have a solution."

"Almost nobody here," he added, "has any practical suggestions except to increase Allied strength or hit the enemy's Manchurian sanctuary." Well, plenty of other practical suggestions were circulating in the press of America. There, writers went over and back over again all the many proposals which have been made since the days of the MacArthur Affair, adding some new ones: a naval blockade of the China coast; interception at Suez of shipments for China; use of Chinese Nationalist troops in Korea or in landings on the South China Coast; use of Japanese forces in Korea; use of the atomic bomb — full-size or "baby-bomb." Or else pull out and let the South Koreans hold the line.

Here we see again the familiar black-or-white pattern of American thinking. If we can't win in Korea, then for Heaven's sake let's get out of there. What do they mean by "win"? Why, a military victory, of course, what else do you think? The Americans have never fought for any other aim than victory in the field; and they haven't always been too clear about its connection with more lasting political victory.

BUT what is military victory in Korea? Many people would probably answer offhand, a drive up to the Yalu which would "kick the Communists out of Korea." But would that really settle things? Could the Koreans hold this long and difficult frontier against the might and the guile of the entire Communist world? Would not UN forces have to remain to bolster the Koreans, and be in a much worse strategic position than their present one? That would be a dubious victory, if it produced no more.

The second answer, I venture, would be "drive into Manchuria and destroy their base of operations." But if one starts into Manchuria, where does one stop? This territory, which the Russians have for fifty years regarded as of the greatest strategic importance to them, extends almost up to Lake Baikal, near the heart of Siberia. Southwards, it extends close to Peking. It is not territory which the enemy would easily yield. If by some miracle our invasion of Manchuria did not touch off a global World War III, it would at least bog us down in an extensive campaign in continental Asia.

This Manchurian example, following logically on the Yalu one, is a perfect illustration of what we must avoid in our plans to finish the Korean War successfully. *We must avoid every move which tends to bring China and Russia closer together,* which gives them a common interest—such as the defence of Manchuria from our invasion—or which increases the dependence of Peking upon Moscow. We must search for policies which tend to open a rift between Peking and Moscow, or at least weaken China's present dependence upon Russia.

If Eisenhower's visit to Korea only accentuates the unpleasant alternatives in the military field, the fury with which Vishinsky fell upon the Indian proposals for clearing the final barrier to a truce in Korea has thrown a sudden gleam of light upon the possibilities in the diplomatic field.

The Indians quite clearly believed that they had the backing of Peking in pressing their resolution; and the reckless way in which the supposedly astute Soviet Foreign Minister assaulted the Indians, who had been more than a little fooled by Soviet peace propaganda and still cling to a policy of neutrality which must be highly welcome to Moscow, tended to confirm that impression. The most widely accepted explanation of Vishinsky's attack is that it was directed against the Chinese Communists, through the Indians.

The Indians have never believed that the Chinese would become real Soviet Communists and subject themselves as abjectly to the complete domination of Moscow as do the Communist puppet leaders of Eastern Europe. Delhi was badly shaken by the Communist overrunning of neighboring Tibet, which they thought unnecessary to the exercise of Chinese suzerainty. But it has returned with vigor to the policy of trying to pull Red China away from Moscow's domination and into a neutral Asian grouping.

Surely the one thing which would metamorphose the whole situation in Asia would be a successful separation of China from Russia. This far transcends anything that could be achieved in a purely military way in Korea. We ought to investigate very carefully all the circumstances surrounding the Indian proposals from their inception.

EXACTLY what encouragement did they receive in Peking and from whom? Were any suggestions made by Peking, by whatever roundabout way, for modifications to the original Indian proposals which might indicate what the Chinese Communists really expect to get out of the truce negotiations?

We should also look carefully to see if a rift which does not exist is being feigned by a wily enemy in order to secure concessions. It should not be beyond the power of our intelligence services, in this regard, to find out if the recent Communist offensive in Korea was a Peking concept.

The purpose of this greatest outburst of enemy activity during the past year and a half has aroused surprisingly little public attention. The clue, it seems to me, must lie in the timing of the offensive. This had to do either with the U.S. elections or the meeting of the United Nations Assembly, or both together.

It seems a plausible explanation that it was intended to discourage the idea that the Communists could be beaten in Korea by military measures, to intensify the strong demand by American public opinion, as revealed during the election campaign, that an end be made to what Taft was calling "this utterly useless war", and to exert pressure upon the UN to work out a compromise settlement such as the Indian proposal.

How much there is to these suppositions that the Chinese would like to end the fighting in Korea we do not know for sure, but should make every effort to find out. That Soviet Russia does *not* want the war ended was the clear impression made on the UN by Vishinsky's flat and violent rejection of the Indian resolution as "totally absurd."

The last has not been heard of the Indian resolution. The utmost use should be made of it in pressing

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R. D. Heins
General Manager

Peking to a truce in Korea, an end to the fighting being the first step towards ending complete Chinese dependence on Soviet Russia. In another extremely important sector, our relations with the Chinese Nationalist regime on Formosa, considerably more subtlety than has been customary in the past seems to be required. There is no suggestion that they be thrown to the wolves, in a gesture of appeasement. But neither should there be any serious consideration of introducing their troops into Korea or supporting them in landings in South China at the present time.

Nothing could be better calculated to bind the present Peking regime to Moscow than our out-and-out support of a restoration of Chiang Kai-shek. Just how much use should be made of a threat of ultimately turning to this policy if Peking will not negotiate, is a fine calculation.

This is an extremely difficult and an extremely important field of policy: how to stand firm for freedom and yet exploit incipient Titoism to our advantage. But fortunately it is a question with which John Foster Dulles has wrestled for the last several years. He makes it clear in his writing that he will not consider our victory won or our security assured until the nations now under the Soviet yoke are free again; yet he urges all subtlety in playing on the tensions which exist within the Soviet bloc.

FILMS

Identifying "The Enemy"

by Mary Lowrey Ross

FOR QUITE a long time now our film producers have concealed the Iron Curtain behind their own polite curtain of reticence. The enemy is simply referred to as The Enemy, and he and his supporters are thuggish types who talk in the polyglot idiom of Central Casting (Foreign Division.) There are, however, occasional chinks in the Hollywood curtain, so that anyone who is still in doubt, if any such person still exists, can easily figure out that the references are to the USSR. Apart from this, the enemy might have arrived by interplanetary route, via saucer.

"Big Jim McLain", starring John Wayne, sweeps all this nonsense aside and states clearly that the enemy is the Communist Party, here and abroad. However, given the incendiary commentary that goes with the film, it is very doubtful if this is any improvement on the old ambiguities.

What "Big Jim McLain" comes out for in the final sequence of the picture is the wiping out of the Fifth Amendment; *i.e.* the clause which allows suspected Communists to take refuge in the Constitution and refuse to commit themselves on the question of affiliation with the Party. This is the problem with which the learned and patient Judge Medina struggled through long, weary, exacerbating months. It is hardly a question to be submitted for judgment to a rather listless audience of matinee-goers.

Perhaps it was just as well the audience was listless. A well-written, brilliantly handled, persuasively acted film dedicated to this particular idea might have had a rousing effect on public opinion; for the whole question of loyalty oaths and political investigation is charged with dynamite and might easily, blow not only the Fifth Amendment but the whole Constitution sky-high.

We are not a particularly volatile people in Canada. But the type of emotionalism this picture presents could infect us in the end as badly as it appears at times to have infected our neighbors.

Fortunately "Big Jim McLain" is a rather dull picture, whose handling might easily have sent me to sleep if its peculiar content hadn't kept waking me up—an exasperating state to be in. John Wayne plays the part of the American investigator sent to root out Communists in Hawaii. While Mr. Wayne is forceful enough in action he manages to give the impression here that he is still memorizing his lines while delivering them.

The film provides a brief comedy sequence in which an escaped lunatic delivers a talk to John Wayne and Nancy Olson on his new secret weapon—a formula which will make all the men and all the women look alike, so that no one will know who is fighting whom. Actually it didn't sound much sillier than some of the crypto-McCarthyisms hinted at in this picture.

I ARRIVED late at "Caribbean" and couldn't figure for a while whether Sir Cedric Harwicke or Francis Sullivan was the chief villain of the piece. These boys should really wear distinguishing sweaters.

It is a very simple-minded picture, however, and not at all difficult to figure out backwards. It became clear before long that the portly Francis Sullivan was the villain—you could tell that by the way he sipped his sherry, flipped his lace cuffs and

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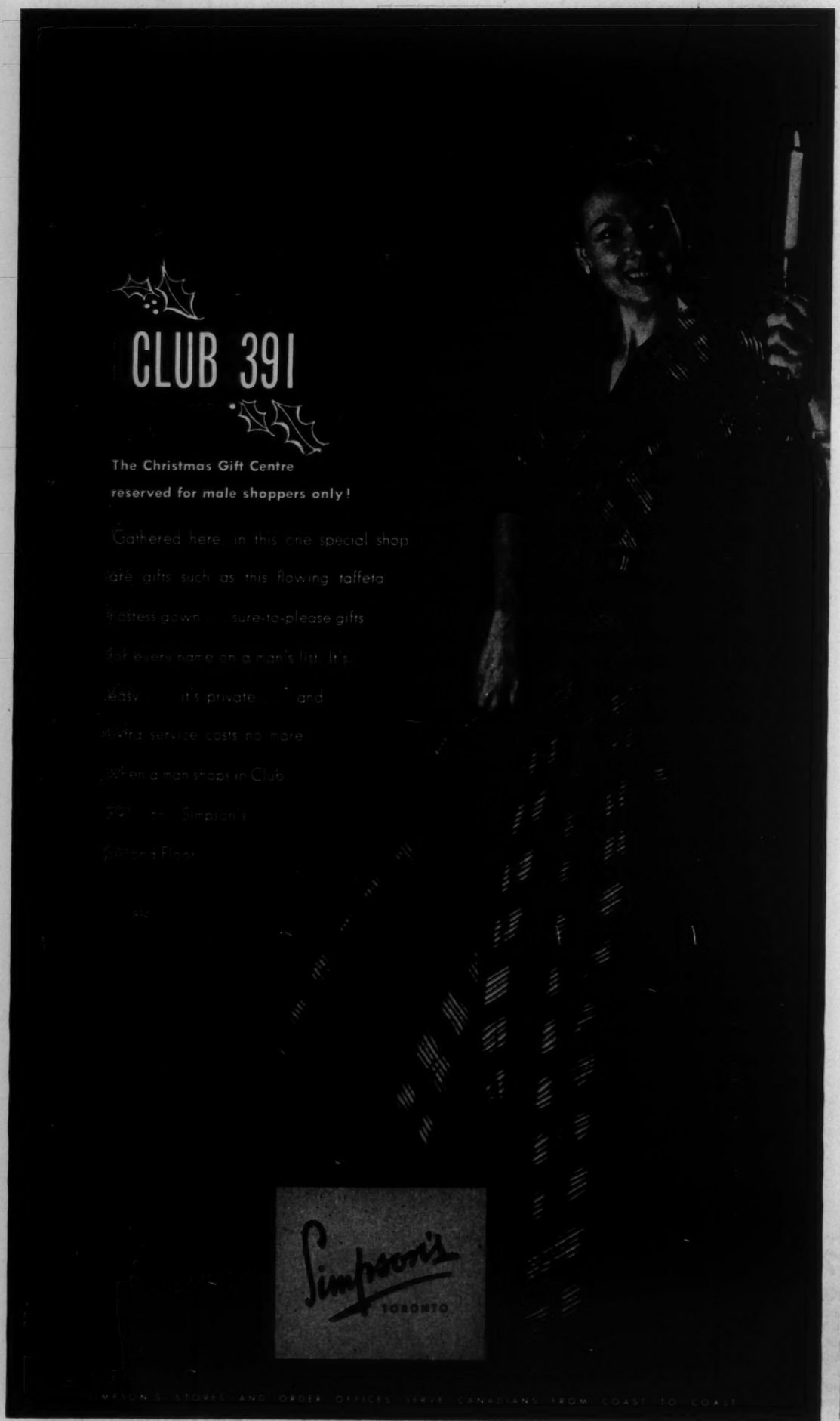
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languidly ordered assassinations. It was pretty obvious too that Arlene Dahl wasn't Mr. Sullivan's real daughter—she couldn't be, the lovely girl. After that Sir Cedric's position gradually clarified. He spent most of his time cruising the Caribbean and studying Villain Sullivan's stronghold from the rail of his sailing-ship. Sir Cedric was the real father and he had sent John Payne ahead to plot a slave revolt, blow up the stronghold and release Miss Dahl.

Apart from the fact that in the final mixup Arlene Dahl shot her father dead (Sir Cedric, not Mr. Sullivan), everything worked out on schedule. I didn't discover why Francis Sullivan found it necessary to engaged in illegal adoption or why Sir Cedric took to roaming the seas as a pirate called The Black Panther.

LORETTA YOUNG is rapidly being typed as the girl who can't make up her mind. In her second last picture she was a childless matron who ran over a little orphan, knocked him deaf and dumb, then adopted and rehabilitated him, all without explaining to her husband the circumstances that turned him into a foster-father. This got her into plenty of trouble, but it was nothing compared to the fix she is in in her current "Because of You".

Early in this story she becomes involved with a criminal gang and is sent down for a term in the women's reformatory. There she works hard and learns nursing, and while working in a war-hospital falls in love with wealthy Jeff Chandler. Will Loretta conceal from her adoring new husband the fact that she has done time? Will she bravely reveal to him all her dingy past? Whichever decision she makes, it is bound to be the wrong one, because this film has to run for an hour and thirty minutes.

Business: Big Brother to Art

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

distinguished Canadian artists to do a series of paintings to depict several aspects of the pulp and paper business; and hoped the reproduction of these paintings—as silkscreen prints, advertisements and booklets for schools—might take. They took, all right. They hit the public right in the eye and turned out to be a notable public-relations success. So much so that Rielle Thomson, Pulp & Paper's top-notch PR mentor, was authorized to try some more of the same. Another series of forest-landscape paintings (by A. Y. Jackson, Thoreau MacDonald, Charles Comfort, A. J. Casson, Franklin Arbuckle and Albert Cloutier) were an impressive success. The original works were exhibited at the Toronto Art Gallery with much *éclat* and are now on tour throughout Canada. Full-size silk-screen reproductions were presented to galleries, universities, libraries and many public buildings, and a deluxe brochure entitled "Tree", featuring the paintings in full color, turned out to be the sort of promotional success which most public-relations officers merely dream about.

THE business people who are now teaming up with the fine arts people are well aware that it isn't good enough to concentrate entirely on the well-established artists. They know that in the arts, as in industry, the encouragement and development of up-and-coming younger talent is good business; that someone has to prime the pump of the arts—on the chance of striking oil. Business is genuinely aware of its responsibility to help promote Canada's cultural resources, as an aspect of well-balanced national development.

When York Knitting Mills, about ten years ago, sponsored the "Singing Stars of Tomorrow" radio program, it opened the gates of opportunity for hundreds of young Canadian singers and promoted a notable new public interest in the whole matter of musical studies. Current sponsorship of the program by Canadian Industries Limited is generous and intelligent and smartly presented.

C-I-L's Herbert Lank recently said about the young men and women who compete for the "Singing Stars" scholarship: "These young people have become in their own way the patrons of industry. They have been a means of bringing closer to our company, in friendship and common interests, many millions of people".

The magnificent working-together of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and the Robert Simpson Company had beneficial results for both parties far beyond measurement by the ordinary yardsticks of public relations. On one hand, countless thousands of people in every part of Canada God-blessed Simpsons for bringing a weekly radio treat of great quality into their homes (consumer homes). On the other hand, the sponsorship assisted the orchestra in its growth and development to a notable degree. The Canada Packers sponsorship of Pops Concerts by the Toronto Symphony is a similar instance of commerce and music playing together in mutually rewarding harmony.

Until quite recently drama had not received much attention from Business, on the national scale. But when the governing body of the Dominion Drama Festival accepted an offer from Calvert Distillers to underwrite the annual theatre festival to the tune of $15,000 a year, providing money prizes to the winning groups as well as trophies bearing the company's name, that was certainly the cultural "event of the year" in 1952. The Dominion Drama Festival is an old and honorable institution which has been the main factor in keeping Canadian local drama bright and vigorous throughout the years; and in so doing it has made an important contribution to national unity. But the expenses involved in running festivals and bringing top-notch adjudicators from overseas cannot be met by box-office receipts alone. Year after year the Governors have been plagued with financial deficits and headaches. Subsidy was the only possible solution; and the offer of subsidy—generous and understanding—came from Calverts.

Canadian literature could do an impressive job of public relations for Canadian business — both at home and abroad—if given the opportunity, and a more extensive use of Canadian books by Canadian business people can be justified on a number of grounds. The sponsorship of serious writing and the use of serious books for goodwill purposes has been in the bag of tricks of business men in other countries for many years, but only recently has it received approval from Canadian firms. One of the notable items, of course, is the history of Canada written by the late Stephen Leacock upon commission from the House of Seagram. One of the most distinguished books ever produced in Canada, illustrated by fine drawings and paintings by Canadian artists, beautifully printed and bound, and completely free of commercial blurbs. "Canada: The Foundations of Its Future" has reflected dignity and prestige for its sponsor throughout the world. More than 45,000 copies of this remarkable book have been distributed in recent years.

TWO important Canadian business firms (probably more) have hit upon the happy idea of presenting their friends and customers with copies of Canadian books at Christmas-time. Canada Wire and Cable Company has been doing this for a number of years; the books selected being notable non-fiction works, like A. R. M. Lower's "Colony to Nation", which was the 1947 choice. Truck Engineering Limited carries out a similar scheme; one of their gift-volumes being Bruce Hutchison's distinguished "Canada: The Unknown Country." Both companies are convinced that this is high-value public relations material. Some of the most eye-catching advertisements ever to appear in

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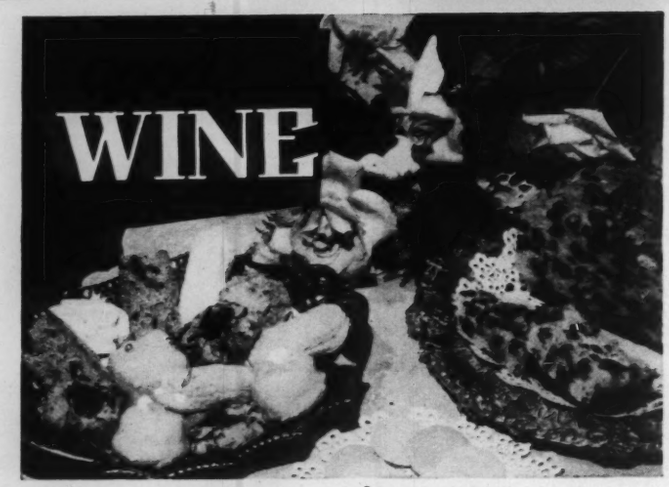

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magazines in this country have been the Canadian Bank of Commerce double-page spreads featuring Canadian short stories. Another aspect of the new teamwork; Business and our creative writers.

Some of Canada's eminent business leaders have pointed out recently that many large firms are missing a good thing by failing to take advantage of the full deduction for charitable donations allowed under our corporation income-tax laws. What seems to be less realized than it should be is the fact that many kinds of contributions in support of national cultural promotion activities are rated as charitable donations within the meaning of the income tax regulations.

The embellishment of commercial buildings by mural paintings and sculpture designed and executed by Canadian artists has become more and more in vogue in recent years, and architects no longer have to twist the arms of Business clients to get approval of function-plus-beauty in new structures. Examples of this new partnership between the business man and the artists are found in every part of the country. Vancouverites have long "pointed with pride" at the distinguished mural paintings by Canadian artists Comfort and MacDonald in the main foyer of the Hotel Vancouver. Nowadays they are pointing harder than ever and with even greater pride at one of the largest and most magnificent mural paintings in North America; a sixty-five feet long by ten feet high job commissioned by the Dominion Bank for their new Pacific Coast headquarters. Designed and executed by Charles Comfort, it is a notable work of art, depicting the development of Western Canada.

In Montreal the relief carvings in the Canadian National Railway's Central Station are the equal of any found in modern public buildings anywhere, and in Toronto the magnificent *décor* of the Stock Exchange is a credit to the business people who commissioned it and the Canadian artist who created it. In Toronto, too, the carvings on the outside of the new Bank of Montreal building, designed by a number of Canada's chief sculptors, and the impressive Selwyn Dewdney four-wall mural painting in the board room of the new Bank of Nova Scotia building are striking evidence of the rapidly growing partnership between Business and the arts in relation to architecture.

The owners of independent radio stations in every part of Canada are convinced of the importance of the partnership between Business and the arts, and they have given notable leadership in promotion of Canadian cultural activities at the local level. Radio programs in support of symphony concerts, choral singing, light opera, ballet performances, little-theatre shows, art exhibitions and Canadian books are part and parcel of the programming of local stations. Almost always they are non-revenue features, contributed by the station owners as a public service. Good public relations? Certainly! But, call it what you will, it is a direct, local illustration of the new partnership, the new teamwork, between Business and the arts in Canada.

The encouragement and promotion of painting seems to make the greatest appeal to Canadian business men, (and the fact that so many of the executive type are secretly Sunday-painters has been suggested as the explanation!) This preference is seen in many forms; all of which come right back to the same thing—the new mutual understanding between Business and the artists.

Imperial Oil recently did a good stroke of business for itself and for Canadian culture when it purchased the drawings and paintings left by Canada's greatest historical artist, the late Charles W. Jefferys. The collection of more than one thousand items is being assembled, catalogued and documented by Imperial, for presentation to a Canadian university and for eventual use in schools, colleges and libraries throughout the country. (Imperial's dignified sponsorship of the noted art-film "The Loon's Necklace", several years ago, was a similarly inspired public relations ace.)

One of Canada's highly regarded smaller daily newspapers, *The Peterborough Examiner*, initiated a project two years ago which may very well attract imitators; the arrangement and financing of first-rate painting lessons during the summer months for a group of the most promising art students selected from the city's public schools. The O'Keefe Brewing people sponsor national painting competitions with more than $5000 in awards for the encouragement of young artists.

Canadian National Railways are now commissioning several new paintings by Canadian artists each year, and large full-color lithographed reproductions of these are gradually being distributed throughout Canada and the United States. Canadian Pacific's silkscreen reproductions of Canadian paintings are seen in thousands of offices and public places, and the CPR encouragement of the University of Alberta's famous Banff School of Fine Arts brings Business and art together.

Frank W. Horner Limited, Montreal pharmaceutical manufacturers, do their bit of teaming with the arts by issuing each year an attractive full-color, twelve-page calendar which features the winning paintings in the Canadian Physicians Art Salon. Over a period of five years Eatons are giving the Toronto Art Gallery $15,000 for the purchase of Canadian paintings and sculpture.

A growing number of Canada's noted business men are buyers and collectors of Canadian art works; some of the best-known of these being:—J. S. McLean (Canada Packers), R. S. McLaughlin (General Motors), H. S. Southam (*Ottawa Citizen*), E. E. Poole (Poole Construction), W. J. Bennett (Eldorado) and Dal Grauer (B. C. Electric).

Massey Harris and Dow Chemicals of Canada have gained kudos from their use of distinguished Canadian paintings in their advertising. Shawinigan Water & Power Company's encouragement of staff art competitions is a notable illustration of smart personnel work through the teaming-up of Business and Art.

The art of industrial designing, which dips freely into all the visual and plastic arts, is no new-comer to the business world, of course. It enters into everything that is manufactured, from thimble to aeroplane; the drawing-board harbinger of what is to come, and often the key factor in the competitive scramble for the consumer's favor. In recent years Canadian manufacturers have become increasingly eager to employ Canadian talent in industrial design, in preference to the purchasing of "rights" to designs created in other countries; and this new trend is promoting better livelihoods for an astonishing variety of Canadian artists and artificers.

The National Industrial Design Committee, formed in 1948, is a full-time body which works to develop better Canadian designers and to encourage greater cooperation from Canadian industry. Private enterprise and the Canadian Government are mutually interested in the Committee and are putting considerable effort behind it; which is a departure from the general practice of Canadian Governments. One would think that the Department of Trade and Commerce would realize the potential importance of Canadian art as a goodwill ambassador and pre-sales representative in countries where Canada must find markets for her export commodities, but to date the Department has not kept step with Canadian business. .

As far as Business is concerned, the story is unquestionably one of complete conviction that teamwork and mutual understanding and common respect, between commerce and culture, is good business. The striking thing about this development is not that it is so remarkable in scope or so widespread, but that it is so new. Almost all this has happened within the past decade, much of it since 1947. Like a vaudeville seal playing the national anthem on a tin whistle, the amazing thing is not that it is done so well but that it is done at all.

BRAIN-TEASER

UP A TREE?

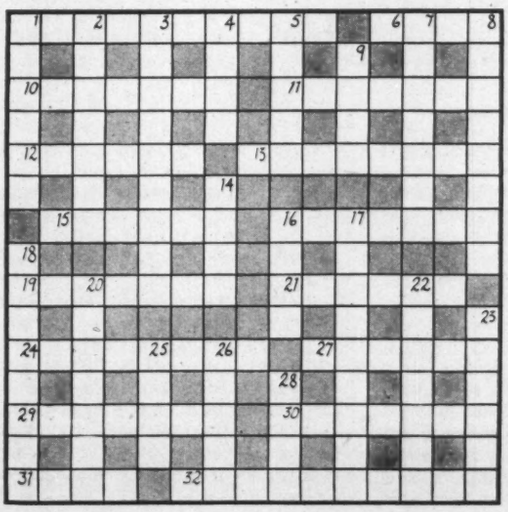
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. See 10.
6. God who beefed over a sip? (4)
10. and 1 across. It takes consumption to show whether beauty is only skin deep. (5,2,3,7)
11. In Italy he must make a name for himself or Bert has nothing. (7)
12. An ap-pealing Christmas book by Dickens. (6)
13. and 32. Even if you feel like giving up the ghost on the morrow, it's still a good formula for Christmas. (3,5,3,2,5)
15. Man's ingratitude is more so than a wintry wind. (6)
16. Did he come up against a stone wall making a name as a Canadian painter? (7)
19. One, maybe, will find it green in new mould. (7)
21. and 18. Settled Jack Miner's hash? (For Christmas dinner, perhaps) (6,3,5)
24. That Christmas feeling isn't bad, Bill. (4,4)
27. Service bell answered by Venus? (6)
29. What George Drew is to the liberals. (7)
30. Hi! start a round of drinks if you are. (7)
31. The penniless will find a change near when he starts to. (4)
32. See 13.

DOWN

1. These subjects of conversation may start the head spinning. (6)
2. I carry a heavy volume up on end. (7)
3. Not "touchy", lacking 2. (9)
4. Taft makes such a foolish rhyme! (4)
5. Man or woman? (5)
7. Usually thrown with spirit at this season! (7)
8. It hasn't a leg to stand on Christmas eve. (8)
9. Where the 7 concerned with Christmas 7 may later be found lying in "state". (4)
14. Christmas appetizer? (4)
16. He may give you a lift in the car. (4)
17. How the cannibals made the most of a bad actor. (6,3)
18. See 21.
20. A report about the Zero is raised by an army man. (7)
22. The sovereign that Strauss and Beethoven got for their works? (7)
23. But surely this kettle must have contained gold fish! (6)
25. These men were, to follow a star. (4)
26. For a change ma needs all meals out, as a result of Christmas shopping. (5)
28. To speak up boastfully may mean a dressing-down. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 and 4. Hot and bothered
10. Train time
11. Idiot
12. Network
13. Amiable
14. Except
16. Jitters
20. Fluster
21. Allege
24. Lactate
26. Reprint
28. Obese
29. See 1 down
30. Arm bands
31. See 3.

DOWN

1 and 29. Hot under the collar
2. Trait
3 and 31. Non compos mentis
5. Operatic
6. Haiti
7. Reimburse
8. See 22
9. Pinks
15. Cold cream
17. Telephone
18. Repeated
19. Restores
22 and 8. All of a dither
23. Green
25. Arena
27. Inlet

(240)

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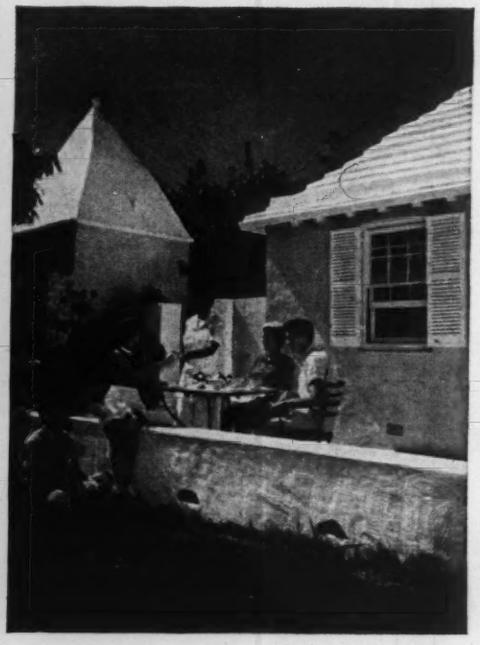

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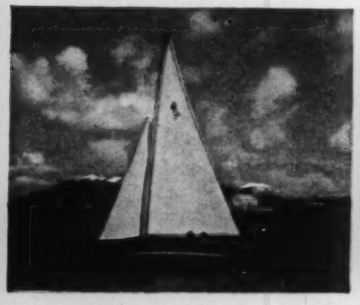

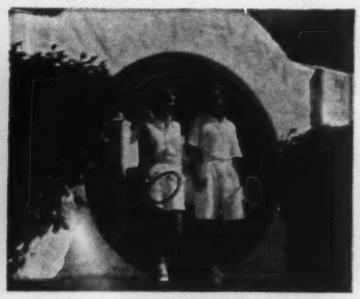

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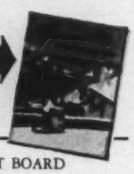

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THEATRE

On a Boccaccio Theme

by Lucy Van Gogh

THERE is an ancient tale in Boccaccio about the wife who thinks she is committing adultery when the person who has come to bed with her is actually her husband. In every successive theatrical generation this bawdy tale is picked up by some playwright and given a contemporary dressing. The time for its reproduction has come around. Why the producer of the present version should add to the tale's implausibility by giving the husband a moustache and making the other man clean-shaven I do not exactly know, unless he wanted to show that in farce no implausibility is too great for acceptance.

Vernon Sylvaine, the playwright, is obviously an actor. My regular companion at the theatre suggests that he is two actors, of assorted sexes, and the theory has merit. "Anonymous Lover" is immensely dexterous both in dialogue and situation, with the dexterity which comes of long experience with audiences. The current freedom in discussing the technique of sex, which greatly exceeds even that of Boccaccio's day, enables Mr. Sylvaine's dialogue to be much more allusive than that of his predecessors, who usually had to confine themselves to such merriment as could be derived from the wife's delusions about the comparative youth or personal attractiveness of her supposed companion. Even this would not make much of a three-act play without a great deal of ingenuity in the invention of secondary situations.

Though the scene of this version is laid in Connecticut, the piece is English in origin, and is in somewhat better taste than most New York bedroom farces. It is acted with extreme smoothness and speed by four players of whom the important ones are Larry Parks and his wife (in real life) Betty Garrett. I doubt whether audiences give Miss Garrett full credit for the skill with which she plays the part of an amorous and intoxicated lady without making the performance either vulgar or offensive.

Money, by Jupiter!

by Margaret Ness

I DO WISH Mary Lowrey Ross's Miss A. had been with me to see Ted Allan's new play, "The Moneymakers", presented by Jupiter Theatre, Toronto. Miss A. would heartily approve, I feel sure, Montrealer Allan's young Canadian writer-hero who spurns lovely filthy lucre in Hollywood to return to Toronto and write his story about William Lyon Mackenzie and love of freedom.

Miss A. and nobility of character to the contrary, I'm afraid the villain had my whole-hearted interest. And, of course, that's wrong. We should want the hero to win out. However, it's an unfortunate truth that every pure white-washed hero always comes out a prig. And hero Michael Bedford, even with John Drainie playing the part, is pretty insufferable. But Lorne Greene's producer with his blackmailing tape recordings! Either the part ran away with Allan or Greene ran away with the part. It's certainly full-bodied and unrestrained. It has an authentic ring, too. And with reason. Allan was a script writer himself in fabulous Hollywood.

"The Moneymakers" is the second Canadian production undertaken by Jupiter Theatre. Last year they did Lister Sinclair's "Socrates". Actually, Socrates was another hero. Didn't he die for his own belief in truth? But he died. That makes all the difference. Somehow we can accept a "good" hero who manages to die before the final curtain but not one who returns to Toronto to write about Mackenzie. Or is it that I just can't get wrought up about Mackenzie?

BUT IN spite of the failure of Allan's hero to come through heroically, the play is really well crafted and highly entertaining. The scene when the two producers find they each have an incriminating tape-recording on the other is priceless. "It's the foundation of a life-long love affair," says Greene. Up to now Allan has been best known as a radio dramatist. My favorite is the whimsey-satire about the half-squirrel and half-mouse, called "Willie the Squouse".

"The Moneymakers" fulfills one of Jupiter Theatre's tenets: to produce Canadian plays. So far Jupiter has rung the bell, production-wise and financially. And that's no mean feat with Canadian audiences shying away from Canadian plays like jumpers at too high a barrier. Jupiter's other aim is the long-range view of becoming a Canadian national theatre. And you can't do that without financial risk.

Canada has been talking about a national theatre for years. Something on the high-level plane of the Abbey Theatre in Dublin, and with special emphasis on Canadian plays. Of course there's the Dominion Drama Festival. It's national in scope but it hasn't the cohesion of a single group playing together and with a definite aim in view. Toronto has probably made more stabs at a national theatre than any other city. There was the abortive attempt by Herman Voaden and playwright John Coulter back in 1945 and under sponsorship of the Toronto Arts and Letters Club. At the same time, the late Roly Young, movie critic of *The Globe and Mail*, started his ill-fated Civic Theatre.

Nearest to National Theatre over the years is probably Everyman Theatre in Vancouver, with Sydney Risk at the helm, and the New Play Society in Toronto, piloted by Dora Mavor Moore. Now the Jupiter Theatre in Toronto is definitely in the running.

Saunders of the Seaway

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

people to believe in his crusades. When he took over the Hydro job the commission was in a spot: power was so scarce there were sudden cut-offs daily and people suddenly awoke to the fact that Ontario simply wasn't producing enough power to keep the lights burning and the factories going. Saunders not only got new Hydro projects under way, but he talked and talked until people began to play ball on Hydro conservation without too much grumbling. It was with Ontario's future power needs in mind that Saunders decided to agitate for action on the long-debated St. Lawrence project.

A man who loves to travel, Saunders has done a lot of it in the course of pushing the St. Lawrence development, hopping between Toronto, Ottawa, Washington, New York and Albany, as well as points in between. In the three crucial months of 1952 (August, September and October) when the whole issue began showing signs of coming to a head, Saunders stepped up his activity, covered some 20,000 miles.

A LOT of the travelling he has done regarding the St. Lawrence project has been on his own initiative. Long before the Ontario Hydro was officially named as Canada's agency to build the Hydro end of the St. Lawrence development, Saunders was hustling around, conferring with his "contacts" in Canada and the U.S., influential people whose aid he has sought in pushing through the plan. A good deal of his work has been behind the scenes, on quick visits to this key official or that. "Somebody," he says, "has to push, push, push a thing like this."

A handwriting analyst once described Saunders as "a dreamer of tall dreams." The St. Lawrence is one of Saunders' and Canada's tallest dreams, but the Hydro chairman, at least, never seems to have considered it was unattainable. This year, the Canadian government decided it would build the seaway without U.S. cooperation — if New York State would join in the power development. Saunders then devoted his efforts to achieving that part of it. In October, the International Joint Commission, which regulates boundary waters, approved a joint application to build the $450 million Hydro project, thus clearing the way for Canada's Seaway plans.

Ottawa recognized Ontario's stake in the scheme by naming the Ontario Hydro as Canada's agency to build the power installations. Only to the extent that some of the Hydro dams are necessary to completion of the Seaway does Saunders have anything to do with the Seaway end of the development. But without agreement on a joint Canadian-U.S. power project, Canada would not be in a position to go ahead with the Seaway.

A tribute of another sort was paid Saunders when the Federal Government side-stepped the ticklish job of acquiring over 10,000 acres of land which will have to be flooded for the St. Lawrence development — thus dumping the job in Hydro's lap. It was felt that Hydro's non-political status, plus the smooth Saunders public relations organizations, could get the needed land.

For Bob Saunders, the whole St. Lawrence business has put into conflict two of his strongest characteristics: impatience and determination. He hates red tape, inefficiency, waiting, even travelling at a slow pace; much as he likes to talk, he suffers through other people's speeches. His mind is always working ahead.

And he tackles work with gusto. He usually needs several secretaries to keep pace with him. When he was mayor of Toronto, with trains of returning troops arriving hourly, he sometimes kept a full three-shift staff of city chauffeurs busy, was often on the go 18 to 20 hours a day. At his city hall office, he kept a cupboard full of clothes for all occasions.

Nevertheless, Saunders doesn't let his zeal for action run wild. Like any good executive, he can and does delegate authority to his aides.

One thing that annoys Saunders is the suggestion that he is a figurehead at Hydro. He works hard and resents anyone's thinking that he has a soft touch. (In addition to his Hydro job, he also manages to find time to serve as a vice-president of the Canadian National Exhibition). But his chief gripe for the past year or two has been those who oppose the St. Lawrence development for what he calls "selfish reasons."

OUTSIDE of entertaining newspapermen and business associates, Saunders is not much of a party-goer. He lives quietly with his publicity-shy wife, Marjorie, and their 19-year-old daughter, Mardi. He likes bridge and occasionally finds time for fishing. He tries to get to as many hockey games as he can, but often goes to his office late on Saturday nights, after the game, to catch up on some work.

He also loves to cook at home. "I might add," he once boasted, "that I am a cook not only by reputation, but that people actually eat what I prepare." His favorite is fowl of any kind.

In public dining rooms he surreptitiously scrubs cutlery with napkins or the folds of the tablecloth. He will take a drink, but never smokes. "I believe I would enjoy smoking a pipe or cigar," he explains, "but any time I tried even a cigaret I almost coughed my head off—and I value my head."

So do most of the people who know him. Although he has steered clear of partisan politics since moving from Toronto's city hall to the Hydro office, there are still those who dream of the time when Saunders will go back into active politics, partly because he is a good vote-getter and partly because he has a record of accomplishing what he sets out to do—whether it's pushing his way into a picture to publicize the opening of some new Hydro plant, or spark-plugging the Seaway campaign.

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Canadian Divorce Laws

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

form of residence in a province for a settled and indefinite period known to lawyers as domicil. On the contrary, in the United States, varying state standards have made divorces granted by some states notoriously invalid in others, despite the attractive legal advertising that certificates of validity in any state will be given for an extra fee if a certain person's legal services are hired. For practically every Canadian, an American divorce would be invalid in Canada because of the absence of true domicil in the state where the divorce is granted. And the law of Nevada making domicil equal a residence of six weeks cannot change the Canadian law of domicil.

In the second place, the solution of 1867 has meant that the law of divorce has been static since that date. Political expediency or bigoted misunderstanding? It is not for me to say.

We all know and respect the views of Roman Catholics. The present Prime Minister is obviously personally opposed to divorce and has told the Canadian Bar Association so. All will respect his views. Some will question whether these personal views should stand in the way of the expressed wishes of sections of the country which want change.

British Columbia, for example, has through its section of the Canadian Bar Association, requested both in 1951 and 1952 that Parliament enact, not for the whole of Canada, but only to the courts in British Columbia and in such other provinces as desire it, additional grounds for granting divorce: cruelty (this would put British Columbia on an equality with Nova Scotia where that ground already exists), desertion for three years, and incurable unsoundness of mind requiring care and treatment for five years. These are the grounds added in England in 1937 under the famous A. P. Herbert Bill.

No one in British Columbia seeks to impose this law on the Province of Quebec or any other province which does not wish it. Some Canadians do ask that the spirit of 1867, expressed in the words of Sir George Cartier, might be displayed by our parliamentarians of 1952.

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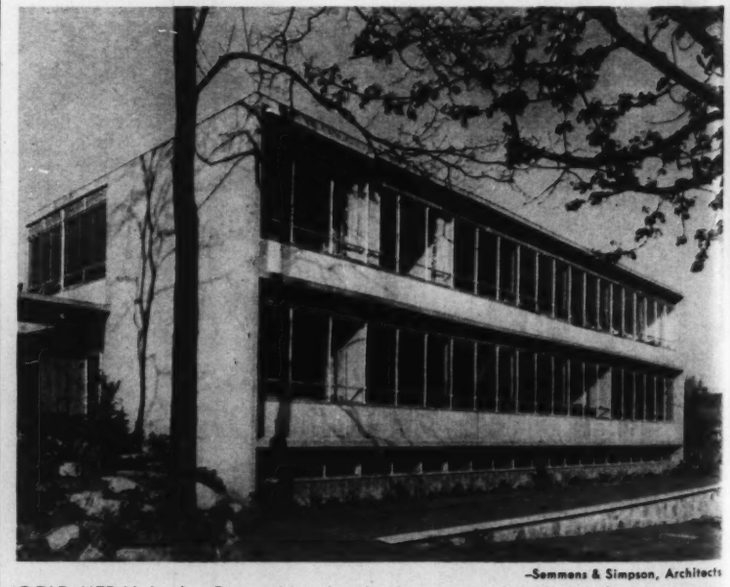
A Plea for the Humanities

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

Browne, in these words: "There is surely a piece of Divinity in us, something that was before the elements, and owes no homage unto the sun." In accents pertinent to education this ideal has been best expressed and translated into practical terms by Whitehead in what I believe is the great basic truth—that moral education is impossible apart from the habitual vision of greatness. These to me are the rallying and the operative words—holding up at all times the best in knowledge and conduct.

We all know fairly well the present pattern of our university world and are conscious that something is missing. We feel that somehow neither science nor organized religion can go it alone. Research will look after itself. Vocational and professional courses must be accepted. But the climate of intellectual life must be changed. Whitehead's words provide the way. Ignorance can never be raised to knowledge or to an appreciation of beauty by the second-rate. No one ever got to a mountain top by the path of mediocrity. The student must have more than facts. He must be helped to acquire sensibility of mind, receptiveness to beauty, tolerance and humane feeling. These will be made the more possible in a practical way by increasing our facilities for students to live in residence, by presenting technological training within a wider framework, by more personal contact between the student and his teachers.

In the spirit of this ideal the university must more than ever be the mother of the arts. For in these days the arts act as an antidote against our present troubles and are a support to our common humanity. They are the hope of civilization against the bastard and levelling influence of trivial commercialized radio, cheap motion pictures and yellow journalism. As Matthew Arnold once said in a letter to his friend, Clough: "The complaining millions want something to animate and ennoble them—not merely add zest to their melancholy or grace to their dreams."



–Semmens & Simpson, Architects

GOLD MEDAL in the Competition for the Massey Medals for Architecture was won this year by the firm of Semmens & Simpson, Vancouver architects. It is presented to the architect or firm for the building judged best of all entries, which this year was the Marwell office building in Vancouver, shown above.

MUSIC

New Phonograph Releases

THE HISTORY OF JAZZ (four records). This contribution to the popular genre conceived in the restless South will do much to help serious listeners get a proper perspective of the music still controversial to many.

The "Solid South" indicates the spontaneity of jazz bands at picnics and instrumental groups sashaying back from funerals. The samples here are authentic material (*e.g.*, "Rock Island Line", "High Society") but we still missed the museum piece "Muskrat Ramble"—a "must" for any compilation of historical jazz.

"The Golden Era" (post 1925 to the onset of Swing) is the jazz of the big cities, refined with high instrumentation by men like Paul Whiteman, Jack Teagarden (here playing "Deed I Do" and "Stars Fell on Alabama") and Red Nichols. The record "Then Came Swing" carries straight echoes of West 52nd Street. We liked Benny Goodman and Sid Catlett's band here; missed samples of Duke Ellington, Earl Hines and Louis Armstrong.

The "Modern Age" picks jazz up from the bistros in the middle 40's with King Cole Trio *et al* and goes up to the big stands of Stan Kenton and his provocative but dubiously genuine jazz of "Soliloquy".

The recording is technically first rate, the samples from the four eras of jazz nicely balanced, the artists singularly representative (*e.g.*, Leadbelly Ledbetter, Jack Teagarden, Red Nichols, King Cole, Illinois). *(Capitol—H239, 240, 241, 242.)*

MASTERPIECES BY ELLINGTON—Duke Ellington's orchestra presents four of the old master's compositions—"Mood Indigo", "Sophisticated Lady", "The Tattooed Bride" and "Solitude"—in uncut concert arrangements. This framework (12″ long play, two sides) is big enough for the innovating Duke to expound fully a fine set of his orchestral ideas. The tunes are good and can take a lot of twisting—experimentation in melodic line, harmonies and rhythms—and Duke certainly gives it to them to the delight of all his fans. *(Columbia—MIL4418.)*

THE GOOD HUMORED LADIES—*Scarlatti*. The Suite of five harpischord sonatas arranged for ballet by Tommasini and first performed by the Ballet Russe under Diaghilev in 1917. Other side: "Les Biches" by Poulenc, also a Diaghilev production. Both sprightly scores played with deftness and gusto by L'Orchestre de la Societé des Concerts du Conservatoire de Paris. Recording: good *(London—LL624.)*

TODENTANZ—*Liszt*. The composer's stirring *tour de force* played by Alexander Brailowsky with the RCA Victor Orchestra under Fritz Reiner. Other side: Franck's "Symphonic Variations," ubiquitous but moving, by the same ensemble, though Jean Paul Morel conducts the orchestra. Recording: excellent. *(Victor — LM-1195.)*

REQUIEM—*Fauré*. This spiritual work is a beautiful conception of the meaning of the Mass for the Dead. It is an elevated and sincere opus that not only gives satisfaction to a listener experiencing its values as absolute music but also to a listener who seeks inspiration from the blending of the words of supplication and adoration and the discreet counterpoint and tonal colors of a master. A full roster of talent performs in superb cooperation. Wilfred Pelletier conducts the Montreal Festivals Orchestra, Les Disciples de Massenet, baritone Mark Harrell, and soprano Marcelle Denya. *(Victor—LCT7003.)*

RHAPSODIE ESPAGNOLE—*Liszt*. Busoni's transcription of the virtuoso's piano composition, played by Gina Bachauer, pianist, with the New London Orchestra under Alec Sherman. Other side: Mozart's "Coronation" Concerto. Recording excellent. *(Victor—LM9000.)*

CONCERTO NO. 2 IN B FLAT MAJOR—*Brahms*. The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra under Carl Schuricht, with Wilhelm Backhaus, piano. A brilliant recording of this familiar and much loved work. *(London—LL628.)*

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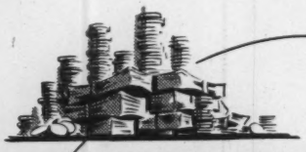

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IAPA

They Help Make Jobs Safer

by Hal Tracey

THERE IS an exclusive club among Ontario's industrial workers, more than 250 members in 56 chapters where money or social prestige can't buy a membership. For the Wise Owl Club, like the world-famous Caterpillar Club that is open to those who have had to parachute from an airplane to save their lives, there is only one qualification. Members must have had the sight of one or both eyes saved because they were wearing safety glasses at the time of an accident.

The Industrial Accident Prevention Association—really a group of associations—likes to have these club members around. They are constant reminders to fellow workers that accidents can be prevented if the proper precautions are taken—something the association has been preaching for years with considerable success.

The job of the IAPA is essentially a selling job for accident prevention among the 18,000 manufacturing industries of Ontario. Over a long term it has paid off. Although there is a much greater working force now than in 1915, when the association came into being, there are fewer deaths and permanent disabilities.

For instance, in 1941 in Ontario, an estimated 503,300 workers were in industry served by IAPA, and there were 1,069 permanent disabilities, 84 deaths. In 1951, with an estimated 625,000 workers, there were 973 permanent disabilities and 51 deaths.

Prosperity gave the IAPA a headache last year. R. G. D. Anderson, general manager, pointed out in his report early this summer that the number of accidents increased in 1951, a reversal of a two-year downward trend. Total for Canada reported to the various Workmen's Compensation Boards was 488,361 claims, the highest ever, and up from the 1950 total by 49,267.

Canada has had to hire more workers, shift old-timers to new jobs, and take on younger men and women who have to learn safe working procedures. All these factors contributed to the higher rate. Part of the increase, too, is undoubtedly due to the educating job that IAPA has been doing. Minor accidents come to notice that might not have been reported before, because workers are trained not to neglect small injuries, in case they may develop into more serious ones.

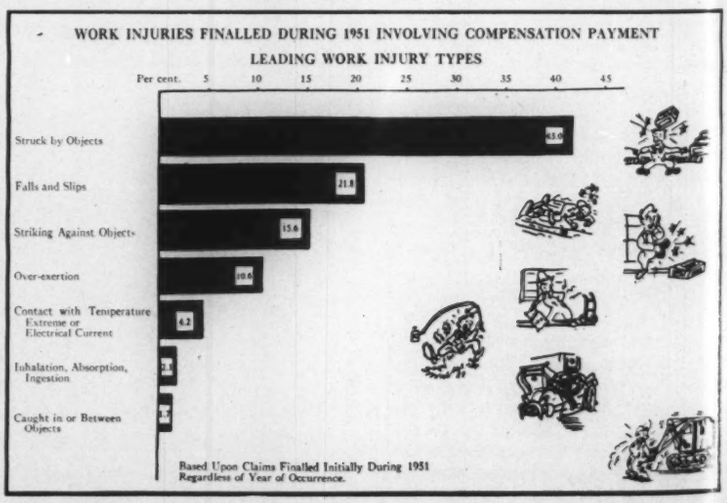
The IAPA isn't a policing organization that threatens industrial plants if they don't comply with regulations, although they have inspectors who check to see that proper safety precautions are being taken, and have authority to back them up.

THEIR JOB is essentially an educating one, with the emphasis on removal of the causes of accidents before they happen. They try to see that proper safety measures are taken, and that workmen are safety-conscious enough to make full use of the equipment that will safeguard them. Actually, modern safety equipment is of a high order, and it is the human element that is the biggest factor in accidents these days.

Movies, literature, plant organizations, demonstrations and lectures, and competitions and awards are all brought into play in the intensive educational campaign carried out by IAPA and its ten member organizations. Another important activity is the organization of regular meetings where industrial safety workers can meet and pool their experience. These meetings culminate in a two-day annual meeting attended by as many as 4,000 delegates of industries interested in accident prevention.

The IAPA has deliberately removed one seemingly potent weapon from its arsenal in fighting accidents. They don't ordinarily go in for the scare type of warning — movies showing fingers chopped off or hair caught in machinery.

This impresses workers for a while, just as a bad accident in a plant will make everyone safety-conscious for


WORK INJURIES FINALLED DURING 1951 INVOLVING COMPENSATION PAYMENT
LEADING WORK INJURY TYPES
Per cent. 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45
Struck by Objects
Falls and Slips
Striking Against Objects
Over-exertion
Contact with Temperature Extreme or Electrical Current
Inhalation, Absorption, Ingestion
Caught in or Between Objects
Based Upon Claims Finalled Initially During 1951 Regardless of Year of Occurrence.

a time (and probably slow production down to a crawl as well, incidentally) but too realistic portrayal of accidents may actually cause them.

One of the things that hampers the IAPA in its work is the lack of statistical material on accidents in Canada. In the United States the booklet of the National Safety Council, *Accident Facts*, lists occupational, motor vehicle and transportation accidents, home, farm and school mishaps, and accidents in places open to the public—all the data that Canadian associations would like to have, but lack.

Accident prevention pays off in dollars, since Workmen's Compensation Board rates are determined by accident rates. Just how big a factor this can be is indicated by the total benefits of $68,632,809 paid out in 1951, by compensation boards across Canada.

The indirect costs of accidents are harder to estimate than the direct, but they are concrete, nevertheless. It is fairly easy to calculate the man-hours lost through the injury itself, but it is difficult to estimate the time lost due to lowered morale, slowdowns in production and shutdowns because of major accidents. Indirect costs are known to be about four times the direct costs of an accident.

For years, IAPA has been advocating an eight-point plan for the prevention of accidents. It includes safeguarding of machinery and processes, training of supervisors in accident prevention methods, provision of adequate first aid, keeping of accident and compensation cost records, investigation of accidents and regular plant surveys, safety education, guarding of the health of workers, and the control of dust and fumes.

It is the educational techniques that are stressed now by the association. Job instruction training programs assume special significance with new workers and immigrants entering in-

...OUT OF YOUR POCKET

"... Yet another highly significant influence on the future course of events in this country will be the role we assign to the functions of government in the economic and social order.

"... The whole problem is under existing conditions the more intractable because of the obvious need for a high level of defence expenditures. But when all has been said, we are left with the fact that the demands of the community for civilian services provided by government seem to grow from year to year and the scope and nature of these services have expanded greatly in the post-war period.

"Added to this, there seems to be an increasing tendency to run to government for protection against what might be called the ordinary hazards of day-to-day business. The individual usually recognizes that a distinction must be made between what he would like to have and what he can afford to have. But in respect of the services which people provide for themselves collectively, through government, this distinction is much less clear-cut.

"Be that as it may, the fact remains that the services provided by government must be paid for out of the pockets of private citizens; in one way or another, the costs must reach the individual."

B. C. GARDNER

WOULD YOU LIKE A COPY?

This quotation is from the address of the President of the Bank of Montreal at the B of M's recent 135th annual meeting. If you would like to receive, when published, a free copy of the illustrated annual report carrying this address, write to the Bank of Montreal, P.O. Box 6002, Montreal.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

CUMULATIVE REDEEMABLE PREFERRED SHARES

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors has declared the following dividends for the three months ending 31st December, 1952.

4¾% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

No. 17, $1.18 per share, payable on 2nd January, 1953. The said dividend will be payable on or after said date in respect of shares specified in any share warrant on presentation of dividend coupon No. 17 at any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

No 23, $1.00 per share, payable on 2nd January, 1953. The said dividend will be payable on or after said date in respect of shares specified in any share warrant on presentation of dividend coupon No. 23 at any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

5% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

No 1, $0.31 per share, payable on 2nd January, 1953, covering the period from 17th November, 1952, to and including 31st December, 1952. The said dividend will be payable on or after said date in respect of shares specified in any interim share warrant on presentation of dividend coupon No. 1 at any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. BRICE,
Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
27th November, 1952.

The B. Greening Wire Company Limited

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 61

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, held in the office of the Company on November 24th, 1952, a dividend of Five Cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable January 2nd, 1953, to shareholders of record December 15th, 1952.

By Order of the Board,
A. M. DOUDA,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ontario.
November 28th, 1952.

dustry in large numbers.

Right now, the IAPA is trying to coordinate the efforts of all those interested in accident prevention on a nation-wide scale, so that the records of neighboring provinces and of businesses in different parts of Canada in the same field may be compared, for the benefit of all.

The Department of Labor in Ottawa is trying to standarize accident statistics in Canada, as well. These will undoubtedly show that more accidents occur on the highways and in the home than in industry, as did an unofficial compilation for Ontario for 1951.

It revealed that home and traffic accidents took a toll of 785 and 945 lives, respectively, while industrial accidents took 421 lives. These accidents off the job, while outside industry proper, mean lost time and smaller production where industrial workers are involved. More specifically, one large company made a study of what happened to its employees in their hours off the job, and found that they had three times as many accidents outside working hours.

The IAPA recognizes the big stake management has in accident prevention, and it is management they try to interest first. Some of the labor unions have been active as well in promoting safety.

The IAPA and its member associations are engaged in a full-scale, never-ceasing war against accidents, and it is a battle in which every Canadian's aid will be enlisted sooner or later, and in which every one of us has a stake.

U.S. BUSINESS

Anti-Tariff Lobby

by R. L. Hoadley

A NEW COMMITTEE of American businessmen is swinging into action in 19 key cities from New York to Los Angeles to promote imports to the U.S.

More than 100 Chambers of Commerce have been invited to participate in organization of the committee which will have its first meeting shortly after the Eisenhower Administration takes over in January. The National Council of Importers will act as secretariat.

The committee will draft recommendations for congressional action on such controversial legislation as renewal of the Reciprocal Tariff Act

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 98

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending 31st December, 1952, payable by cheque dated 15th January, 1953, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on 31st December, 1952.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. BRICE,
Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
27th November, 1952.

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

The Board of Directors has declared the following dividend.

No par value Common Stock

No. 44. Quarterly 45c. per share, payable December 31st, 1952 to holders of record at the close of business on December 8th, 1952.

V. J. NIXON,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 28th, 1952.

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which expires June 12, 1952, a new customs simplification bill and the Buy American Act. Consideration also would be given to Government policies on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and tariff reduction proposals made at the recent National Foreign Trade Convention.

The new group realizes that 1953 will be a year of decision on import policies. There has been a need for more forceful leadership among exporters and importers. Foreign traders have been among the least forceful of the many pressure groups that gnaw at the heels of Congress. Formation of the new import committee is a first step in the setting up of a constructive national foreign trade policy.

The American people have given evidence many times that they oppose trade barriers. But the pressure groups in the farm belt, chemical industry and other segments of business, have set up effective road blocks to such legislation sought by foreign traders. Thus it is hoped that the activities of all groups opposed to high tariffs can be coordinated as there is strength in numbers.

INSURANCE

What's It Worth?

by Geoffrey L. Pratt

THE PERSONAL Property Floater policy has become justly renowned for doing a big job of insurance without much fuss. For the individual with a family and even a modest measure of all those "effects" that are a circumstance of gracious living today, a PPF policy goes a long way to solving the domestic-insurance problem.

First popularized in the '30s when insurance salesmen took note of the coverage, the Personal Property Floater had up to then been cautiously introduced by insurance companies as the answer to the dwelling and household contents cover problem of the country's well-heeled upper crust.

Gradually sales enthusiasm broke down the boundaries of plush estates and the proletariat found itself urged to buy this super-protection for its chattels. And then the insurance companies' troubles began. Claims experience rapidly deteriorated as the coverage was unwisely sold, and Insurance found it had a popular but profitless wildcat by the tail.

The past decade has seen plenty of ups and downs in the progress of the PPF. Rates for the coverage have been steadily upped to where they should have been in the first place, and the scope of the contract has been sensibly downed to eliminate a plague of purely nuisance claims.

As matters stand today, the average

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DOMINION SEED HOUSE
GEORGETOWN ONT.

JAMES STEWART, PRESIDENT, addressing the Annual Meeting of The Canadian Bank of Commerce in Toronto, said in part:

THIS YEAR may well be marked by the widespread and favourable attention from many sources that has been directed to our industrial and commercial progress. Evidence of interest in our economic development by people outside the country is reflected not only in the relative strength of our currency but also in the increasing volume of foreign capital that is being invested in Canadian enterprises. Domestic confidence continues to be shown, for example, in the volume of investment in industry, in resource development and in research activities.

In the aggregate, the general business position continues to be favourable yet the buoyancy that we have been experiencing is not uniformly reflected in all forms of industry and commerce nor in all the economic regions that make up this country. For exporters, the rise in exchange rates has made selling somewhat more difficult and credit is due them for their efforts in maintaining the high levels of export activity. The rise in exchange rates also has intensified competition for the domestic markets.

In noting some of the vulnerable points in currently prosperous conditions, I wish to place due emphasis on the view that we are entering a period of increasing risk in business. Nevertheless there is no need for pessimism provided the *utmost* efficiency is exercised in the conduct of our affairs in this fast changing business world.

External Trade

The high level of Canadian incomes and our rapid rate of investment and development, accompanied by limited overseas markets for our products, have resulted since the war in an expansion of markets in the United States. The similarity of the two economies, however, limits the expansion of that market for many of our products; consequently, while we may in future find a ready demand for our natural resources, it could be that the marketability of the greater product of our industry will not expand at the rate established in recent years. Our attention, therefore, must be directed towards the widening and the diversification of our markets, perhaps initially at some cost to ourselves. The longer run advantages are of course obvious.

The balance of payments problems have been the most chronic and aggravating of our time. What seems essential is a strong and widely acceptable sterling currency. What seems equally necessary is that Britain should clarify the sterling position, for it is from that source that trade revival can most effectively spring. On our part, we need diverse markets. Hence it is in our interest that the British position be clarified as quickly as possible.

Capital Investment

One of the chief ingredients of the continued high level of economic activity has been the relatively heavy volume of capital investment. We have had a longer period of sustained activity in this field than during any other period in our history.

Capital outlays have a tendency to generate a chain of expenditures and this makes investment an attractive factor both in the achievement and in the maintenance of high employment. In the long run, continued expansion of national production is essential and a steady flow of capital is a prerequisite. Steadiness of investment, rather than intensity, might well govern our future views.

Income cannot be redistributed for consumption and at the same time invested to expand productivity without some serious strains developing. If domestic capital investment is to form a considerable part of total capital formation in Canada, deterrents to such investment must be examined and, where consistent with domestic policies, be removed.

Fiscal Policy

Since the war years we have been giving increasing attention to social security and welfare measures. Much of this activity, while perhaps justified in its social and economic effects, has been based upon or has been aided by means of redistribution of income through the taxing power. There are, of course, obvious limits to this procedure. Onerous taxes can dampen incentive, can deter production, and can restrict consumption. To those who envisage a further widening of welfare services it cannot be too often emphasized that the possibilities of increasing welfare by the expansion of output far exceed the possibilities of increasing it by redistribution.

The Outlook

It is probable that the increased tempo of resource development will be maintained. The present high level of purchasing power is also likely to be maintained for the months ahead and on the basis of past performance we may assume a buoyant consumer market. The ability of overseas markets to maintain, let alone expand, their purchases continues to present difficulties and the vital interest we have in foreign trade prompts us to follow closely the results of conferences now taking place.

The aim of every responsible Western nation must be the securing of the peace which is preliminary to the maintenance of stable economies. Through our membership in international organizations, our country has endeavoured to play its part towards this achievement. Our decision to support jointly-sponsored policies may require the postponement in Canada of some of the measures for which we otherwise might press.

We are in a period of increasing complexity both at home and abroad. We can no longer rely on the continuation of previously established economic patterns to support decisions for future business. Yet in spite of this condition of affairs, I hold the view that the essential soundness of our growth up to the present time, if reinforced by prudent management, both by government and business, can lead to further and favourable expansion.

NEIL J. McKINNON, GENERAL MANAGER, after reviewing the balance sheet, highlights of which are given below, said in part:

A YEAR AGO you were informed that for the previous nine months the banking system had been co-operating with the Government in a programme of credit restriction designed to counteract inflationary forces then prevailing. The programme as a whole exercised a moderating effect, but the influence on some lines was quite pronounced; consumer credit restraints, for example, contributed noticeably to a decline in sales of consumer durable goods. Beginning in the latter part of 1951 price levels and the cost-of-living index showed a declining tendency and in May of this year the credit restrictions were withdrawn.

While it was natural to expect an upward surge in consumer credit because of a hungry market created by the period of restraint, the volume in the short period of time since elapsed has increased rapidly indeed and this has had quite a stimulating effect on retail sales. It has, of course, long been recognized that this form of credit is an integral part of a mass production economy. Experience in the past, however, has indicated that under less buoyant conditions of employment or confidence the servicing of consumer credit becomes more burdensome and business not only loses the stimulus of a rising credit volume but also, during the period during which people are preoccupied with reducing debts, may well suffer a temporary lessening in current business. It is perhaps appropriate at the present juncture to draw attention to this necessary although somewhat mercurial element in the credit structure.

Staff

While one may comment objectively on the balance sheet, the relationship between the management and staff is a personal one and I cannot speak with detachment in paying tribute to members of the staff. I can say from first-hand knowledge that the Bank is represented through the branches and departments by a splendid body of men and women who work loyally and efficiently and with a fine spirit of co-operation in the interests of the institution. The enhancement in size and strength of the Bank during the past year could not have been achieved without the concerted efforts of our staff who, to customers and the public at large, are, in fact, the Bank. The shareholders would I am sure wish to join with me when I express to the members of the staff sincere appreciation and thanks for a job well done.

ANNUAL STATEMENT HIGHLIGHTS

As at 31st October 1952

Profits Before Dominion Government Taxes	$ 10,210,636
Provision for Dominion Government Taxes	4,330,000
Depreciation on Bank Premises	1,369,995
Net Profits	4,510,641
Total Deposits	1,705,835,854
Securities	721,510,971
Total Loans	718,897,343
Assets	1,821,030,755

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

citizen is usually well advised to settle for disposition of his insurance on chattels by way of the so-called Householder's Policy.

A Householder's policy is a good deal more restricted than the PPF but goes part of the way—providing burglary protection in addition to fire and supplemental perils, and taking care of effects, to an extent, during travel.

The PPF has thus reverted pretty well to its original design—a contract suitable for those endowed with more than average possessions, who are willing and able to pay a reasonably stiff premium.

An underwriting requirement of insurance companies is that the amount for which a personal property floater is written must represent at least 80 per cent of the subject property's actual cash value. There is ordinarily no warranty to this effect in the policy wording, but insistence on some sort of satisfactory evidence that the 80 per cent level has been observed is a condition for securing the contract.

It is this business of arriving at values that is both irritating and perplexing to a prospective policyholder—and a constant source of frustration to insurance companies as clients procrastinate over the issue.

Apart from professional valuation which may be the answer in some instances—for those who can foot the bill without flinching—it is not hard to arrive at a pretty sound figure for "actual cash value" of household and personal effects on the basis of a self-made inventory.

The insurance companies are certainly not dogmatic about these things: all they want is reasonable assurance that a man knows approximately the aggregate value of his movable possessions—apart from automobiles and aircraft—and will carry insurance within 20 per cent reach of that figure. Insurance agents as well as insurance companies will gladly suggest methods for making and pricing a household inventory (many of them will lend a hand) and the job isn't as formidable as it sounds.

There *could* be an important payoff sometime after the job. Sadly surveying the fire-swept chaos of his home, a man can congratulate himself at least on that household inventory prepared some years back—downtown in a bank vault now. Memory is a fleeting thing when it comes to identifying ashes.

Under any plan of "contents" cover—PPF, Householder's or just straight Fire—an inventory in the safety deposit box is valuable: it's good insurance "for free".

DOMINION BANK ASSETS OVER HALF BILLION

CONDENSED STATEMENT AS AT 31ST OCTOBER

ASSETS	1952	1951
Cash	$101,880,220	$ 94,170,911
Government and other securities	164,397,649	115,497,748
Call loans	28,133,647	14,941,627
Total Quick Assets	$294,411,516	$224,610,286
Current Loans and Discounts	205,731,241	210,726,434
Bank Premises	7,850,770	7,517,956
Acceptances and Letters of Credit	9,652,439	15,237,903
Sundry Assets	190,592	240,747
	$517,836,558	$458,333,326
LIABILITIES		
Deposits	$467,235,755	$409,550,746
Balances due other banks	21,051,605	13,952,547
Sundry Liabilities	737,756	751,682
Total liabilities to the public	$489,025,116	$424,254,975
Acceptances and Letters of Credit Outstanding	9,652,439	15,237,903
Capital paid-up	7,000,000	7,000,000
Reserve Fund	11,000,000	11,000,000
Undistributed Profits	1,159,003	840,448
	$517,836,558	$458,333,326

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT YEARS ENDED 31ST OCTOBER

	1952	1951
Profits after making appropriations to Contingency Reserves	$ 3,048,780	$ 2,920,446
Less: Depreciation	575,224	561,382
Income Taxes	1,315,000	1,190,000
Net Profit	$ 1,158,556	$ 1,169,064
Less: Dividends	840,000	840,000
Profit and Loss for year	$ 318,556	$ 329,064
Surplus Brought Forward	840,447	511,383
Profit and Loss Balance, October 31st	$ 1,159,003	$ 840,447

THE DOMINION BANK

Established 1871

Copy of Annual Report available on request.

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LONDON LETTER

Fancy Prices for Coronation Digs

by P. O'D.

IT IS ONLY to be expected that Londoners, especially Londoners engaged in providing accommodation, should look forward to the Coronation as to a rich harvest. With the sun of royalty so very refulgently shining, they naturally intend to make all the hay they can. But they must not try to make too much—or at any rate, not too soon. The more timid prospective visitors might easily be frightened away; and obviously you must catch your sheep before you get busy with the shears.

There have been some quite fantastic stories circulating about charges of £1,000 a week being demanded for husband and wife—with special accommodation and services, of course, but still quite a lot of money for just two people. The Coronation Accommodation Committee has been worried about these reports, and has been prompt to investigate and issue a statement.

The statement is a reassuring one for the intending visitor. It is to the effect that the Committee has had a representative cross-section of London hotels state their Coronation tariffs, and that "in no case can such increases as are being contemplated be considered exorbitant." There are even hotels that are not considering any increases at all on their ordinary rates for 1953. It sounds very noble, but perhaps before the tears of admiration start to one's eyes at the thought of such heroic self-restraint, it would be well to know what are their ordinary charges for 1953.

The best, the really conclusive answer to the allegations of overcharging by hotels for the Coronation period is to be found in the announcement that all the first-class hotels of central London are practically booked up. Whatever the prices, the customers have apparently been willing to pay them. There remain now only the smaller hotels and guest-houses and private homes.

Outside central London there is still plenty of accommodation to be had, but it is of course growing steadily less and the distances steadily greater, reaching already even to the South Coast. But then it is possible to get from a place like Brighton to London in one hour—not so much longer than it takes to get from the outer suburbs to the West End—and there are many people who will in this way combine sea air and sightseeing. They might do a lot worse.

OF THE TWELVE places on the Parliamentary Committee of the Socialist Party the Bevanites secured only one—and that for the formidable "Nye" himself. The Old Guard shrewdly stacked the cards, and could have arranged that not a single Bevanite was elected.

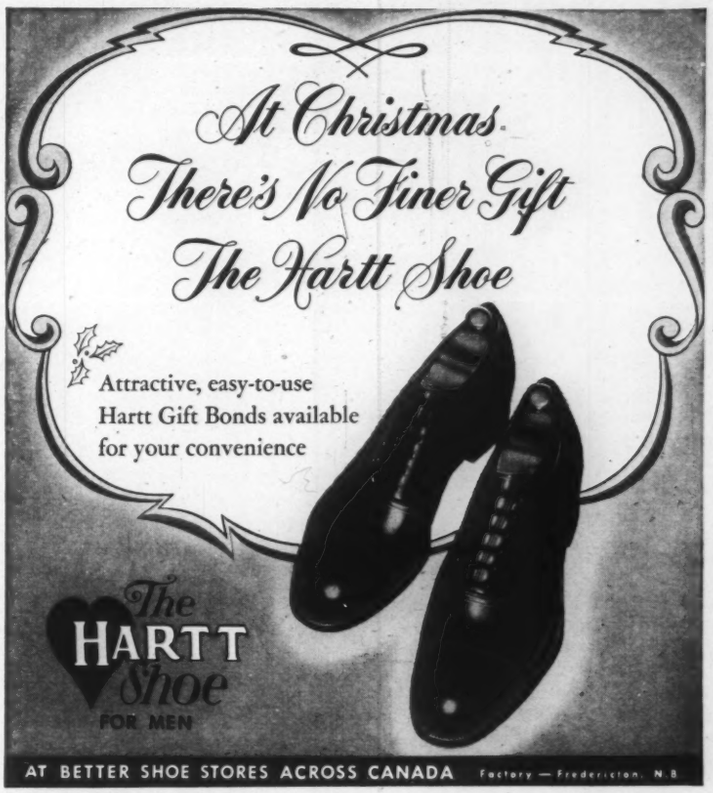
They may well think that to admit Bevan was safer than to have him building up in the constituencies the legend that he has been the victim of a piece of gerrymandering. He is a dangerously eloquent man to send out with a grievance of that sort.

The other notable feature of the voting has been the emergence of Mr. Griffiths, former Minister for the Colonies, at the top of the poll—remembering that he was the only non-Bevanite to get elected to the National Executive at Morecambe. It begins to look as if he might be the one man who could unite both wings of the Party in the event of Mr. Attlee giving up the leadership. But there is at present no evidence whatever of Mr. Attlee intending to do anything of the kind. So the speculation is more than usually speculative. But the further progress of Mr. Griffiths will bear a lot of watching. Mr. Herbert Morrison and the other candidates are no doubt watching it. Mr. Chuter Ede, by the way, came second in the voting.

LORD CALVERLEY — no relation to the poet, but the former Mr. George Muff, MP—is one of the several peers who have petitioned the Queen for permission to attend the Coronation ceremonies in the Abbey without wearing robes and coronets. There is something very modest and sensible and also a little pathetic about their assurance that they do not wish to spoil the pageantry of the occasion by turning up in the wrong clothes, but that they would be grateful if a place could be found for them apart from their resplendently robed and coroneted colleagues.

Lord Calverley, in spite of his rather pompous choice of title—though it must be admitted that "Lord Muff", magnificent as a gesture, might have given too many chances to the jokers—is himself a very sensible and modest man. He explains that his own ceremonial outfit would cost about £500, with another probable £300 for his wife's, and that he simply cannot afford it. Neither can the other petitioners (not all of them Socialists), who ask to be let off the expense of crimson velvet and ermine.

It is to be hoped that their humble petition will be granted—dim as may be the view their wives take of it—and that they will be permitted, in the words of Lord Calverley to "join in this act of thankfulness for the new, young Sovereign". After all theirs won't be the only morning-coats there.



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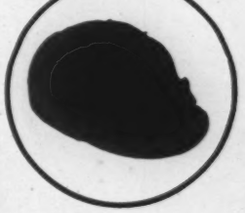

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BOOK REVIEWS

For Younger Readers

by John Paul

A NEW SERIES of kiddies' books, published by a Swedish company, is being launched in Canada under the title of "Danny Books". The volumes are offered either in English or French. They range in price from $2—for hard covered, richly illustrated stories—to paper bound copies that sell for ten or twenty cents.

As the titles suggest animals and farm life form the subjects for most in the series: "The Happy Pig", "Family Fun on the Farm", "Romp and Play in the Country", "City Kids in the Country", "Farm Animals", "Wild Animals of the Zoo". One exception "The Red Tops in the Big North Woods" has a fairy-tale twist which is reminiscent of Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs. The cheaper series, although on plainer stock, are also attractive books and follow the animal motifs.

Text is simple and set in large type but the real merit lies in the colorful illustrations. They should delight children in the pre-kindergarten and kindergarten age group who cannot yet read but who can appreciate and care for a good-looking book.

THE HAPPY PLACE—written and illustrated by Ludwig Bemelmans—*McClelland & Stewart* —$3.00.

■ Bemelmans' latest whimsy is about Winthrop, a rabbit on the loose in New York City. It can be read by an adult in about 40 minutes. Junior will take longer. But, oddly enough, the youngster barely able to read or the grownup will enjoy Winthrop more than Junior and his sister of Grade 5 or thereabouts will.

Marked-down in price as an Easter bunny special and purchased by an apartment dweller for his children, Winthrop gets off to a bad start, simply because he can't be handled by two children at once without starting a fight. The exasperated father frees Winthrop in Central Park. Winthrop proceeds to upset the morning walk of a fashionable whippet and his master, and the morning canter of a society matron on a rented horse. He makes friends with frogs in a pond who save him from drowning and with a zoo elephant who was sad (the band in the park was always playing Tschaikowsky's "None But the Lonely Heart"), and several others.

Bemelman's whimsy fortunately lacks the slickness of a Walt Disney plot and the incomprehensible silliness—we always thought that—of Monroe Leaf. But in place of the gentleness of Maeterlinck or the simplicity of T. H. White, it has a sharp sophistication that jars at times. However, Bemelmans is no fool—even at spinning a yarn for kids. His pictures in line and color are good too.

THE BEAUTIFUL SHIP—by John B. Prescott — *Longmans, Green*—$3.00.

■ About a young boy who works with a fishing crew on Lake Michigan. Elements: adventuresome work, mysteriously cut nets, desperate deck fighting, storms. For boys 12-15.

SUN EAGLE — by Geraldine Wyatt — *Longmans, Green*—$3.00.

■ A white boy is captured early in childhood by Comanche Indians; is brought up by them; becomes a credit to both races for his bravery and horsemanship. For boys 10-14.

BENLOW AND THE ANGELS—by Margaret J. Barker—*Longmans. Green*—$3.00.

■ Lively action by the Angel family; Andrew whose do-gooding gets him involved; Wren who wants to be an architect; etc., etc. Elements: secret passages in an old church; hidden treasure. For boys and girls 10-14.

GREAT LAKES SAILOR—by Jane Rietveld—*Macmillan*—$2.50.

■ Twelve-year-old Tom Corbin works his passage as a cabin boy on a three-masted schooner on the Great Lakes in 1844. Near Buffalo a storm nearly wipes out the schooner. Tom works his way back via a steward job on the fancy new passenger steamer *Great Eastern*. An unusually well detailed section of life a century ago for boys 8-12.

HALF PINT — by Jeanne Wilson — *Ryerson* —$2.50.

■ Billy is small for his age but he manages to caper lively through the pages of this book about his life on a Wyoming ranch. His Pa gives him a frisky colt for a Christmas present. It's a familiar theme but still one to appeal to junior cowboys aged 7-9.

—Joan Fayko

"HALF PINT"

LASSO YOUR HEART — by Betty Cavanna — *Ryerson*—$3.25.

■ Teen-age girls can follow the complications of two girls with different backgrounds: one is a social debutanat and the other an expert on a Texas ranch that her father owns. Each girl—they are cousins, by the way—has a time in the world of the other and gains a new depth of understanding.

LISTINGS

MARY POPPINS IN THE PARK—by P. L. Travers —*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.00. For girls 8 up.

A CANDLE FOR YOUR CAKE — by Carolyn Bailey—*Longmans, Green*—$3.25. Twenty-four biographies for children 8-12 (e.g. Abraham Lincoln, the new Queen Elizabeth, Shakespeare).

THE CAPTIVE PRINCESS—by Maxine Shore—*Longmans, Green*—$3.50. Southern Britain and Roman invaders. For 12-15 year-olds.

ALFRED AND THE SAINT—by Priscilla D. Willis — *Longmans, Green*—$3.00. About a boy who loves a horse. For boys 12-16.

—Jane Rietveld

"GREAT LAKES SAILOR"

THE CAPTAIN'S HOUSE—by Elisabeth Kyle—*British Book Service* — $2.50. Mollie finds out why the house on the English coast is so mysterious. For 11-15.

A BOOK OF THE SEASONS—made and decorated by Eve Garnett — *Oxford* — $2.50. Handsome and thoughtfully selected anthology verses for children 8 up.

THE LONG ARCTIC NIGHT—by Kurt Schmeltzer—*Oxford*—$1.75. Narrative of a Polar expedition for boys 12 up.

COMPANIONS OF FORTUNE—by René Guillot—*Oxford*—$2.25. A search for treasure buried centuries before by West African slave ships. Adventure story for young people 11-14.

FIRST PRAYERS—illustrated by Tasha Tudor—*Oxford* — $1.75. Collection selected with advice from religious educators. For 5-10.

THE ADVENTURES OF A BROWNIE—by Dinah Marie Mulock—*Macmillan*—$1.65. The Little Library series. About a mischievious brownie. For 7-10.

THE CAT AND THE CAPTAIN — by Elizabeth Coatsworth—*Macmillan*—$1.25. The Little Library series. About a big, black and brave cat. For 7-10.

THE NURNBERG STOVE — by Louise de la Ramée — *Macmillan* — $1.25. The Little Library series. Famous old Australian tale about little August and the porcelain stove. For 8-11.

THE MAGIC FOREST — by Stewart Edward White — *Macmillan* — $1.25. The Little Library series. A little boy living with Indians in Canada. For 7-10.

SNOOP WAITS FOR DINNER—by Hall Preston and Catherine Barr—*Oxford*—$2.00. About a cat and a family of chipmunks. For boys and girls 4-6.

—Harold Minton

"LASSO YOUR HEART"

PENNY ROSE—by Mebane Holoman Burgwyn —*Oxford*—$3.50. A mere girl makes a farm a success. For girls 14-17.

AN EVERYDAY ALPHABET—by Helen Binyon — *Oxford* — $1.35. Pictures and alphabet for 3-5.

DOCTOR DOLITTLE'S PUDDLEBY ADVENTURES —by High Lofting — *Longmans, Green* — $3.50. Last in the celebrated Dolittle series that began in 1920. This volume contains eight stories, none of which has appeared before in book form. For boys and girls 9 up.

THE ZAKANA GOLD AFFAIR—by Wilfrid Robertson — *Oxford* — $1.75. Robbery in an African gold mine and a hunt through the jungle. For boys 11-15.

THE MORE THE MERRIER—by Fleming Crew— —*Oxford*—$3.00. Eight illustrated animal stories for boys and girls 5-8.

MODERN ACTION AND ADVENTURE — by G. F. Lamb—*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.25. Collection of true stories for boys 14 up. Includes account of HMS Amethyst and Kon-Tiki expedition.

LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD — Illustrated by Patricia Turner—*Clarke, Irwin*—$1.50. The ultimate almost in telling the story of LRRH by cutout pages that set six colorful "stages," complete with characters.

THE CHILDREN'S GUIDE TO CANADA'S CAPITAL—by Leonard Knott and Jacques Gagnier—*Brunswick Press*—$1.00. Next in series for 9-15 about phases of life in Canada (e.g., Saguenay, Great Lakes, Calgary, Trees).

REDCAP RUNS AWAY — by Rhoda Power — *Clarke, Irwin*—$2.00. Adventures of an impetuous son of a Middle Ages blacksmith. For boys and girls 11-15.

CLAUDIUS THE BEE — by John F. Leeming — *Clarke, Irwin*—$1.25. Animal kingdom of the bees with named personalities. For children 8 up.

THE ROVING ROVERS—by Edward R. Home-Gall—*Clarke, Irwin*—$1.75. About boys in an English football club.

YOUNG HARRY TREMANE—by Roland Pertwee—*Oxford*—$2.50. . . . 19th century English youth fending for himself in England and France. For boys 12 up.

BROTHER DUSTY-FEET—by Rosemary Sutcliff —*Oxford*—$2.50. . . . Band of youthful players exploring Elizabethan England. Ages 9-12.

HOW WE GOT OUR BIBLE—by Lucy Diamond —*Oxford*—$2.00. . . . Good supplementary for Sunday School. Sixth in the series Story of Christendom.

OUR EXPLOITS AT WEST POLEY—by Thomas Hardy—*Oxford*—$2.25. . . . The famous writer's only serious attempt to capture a youthful audience. Written in 1883.

THE DEATH OF METAL—by Donald Suddaby —*Oxford*—$2.25. . . . Story based on the supposition that metal suddenly loses its strength: bridges collapse, etc. For young people 11 up.

A BOOK OF NATURE—by Pelagie Doane—*Oxford*—$4.50. . . . Handsome book for children 8-14. Beautiful engravings in full color of bird, animal and floral life.

GWENDOLYN — by Ruth Helm — *Oxford* — $2.50. About a very sad giraffe. For 6-9

Young Craftsmen

CANADIAN SHORT STORIES—edited by Robert Weaver and Helen James—*Oxford*—*$3.50.*

by John L. Watson

ALL THE STORIES in this collection have been broadcast over the Trans-Canada Network of the CBC—on the Canadian Short Stories programme or on CBC "Wednesday Night"; the editors are, or were, the producers of the first-named programme. We must take the editors' word for it—and I think we can do so with confidence—that this selection represents the best of a very large batch of stories from which they had to choose; it is evident that they have done their job with great care and intelligence for the book reveals a wide range of subjects, styles and points of view.

Some of the contributors are known and established writers, others we meet for the first time. There are two immensely skilful entries by Hugh Garner, a moving little vignette by Edward McCourt, a very civilized comedy by Roger Lemelin, a tender episode by Yves Thériault and two disappointing contributions from Ted Allan and Ethel Wilson. Alan Phillips and Ernesto Cuevas are both represented by stories of exceptional merit.

Assuming, then, that these stories are genuinely representative, what conclusions can we come to about the younger generation of Canadian writers? First of all, they are craftsmen; they use the language effectively and they are skilful in their handling of an extremely difficult literary form; they are adept at creating atmosphere, making their points with force and pungency, investigating the human predicament with understanding and insight.

On the other hand, they are remarkably unsophisticated and very often pretentiously solemn. Laughter is apparently unliterary, humor vaguely indecent and an urbane and cosmopolitan outlook thoroughly un-Canadian. Out of twenty-four stories, only two—Roger Lemelin's wry chronicle of the parish priest and the modern artist, "The Stations of the Cross", and, in a lesser degree, Patrick Waddington's "The Street That Got Mislaid"—could by any stretch of the imagination be called comedies.

Perhaps because many of them are so young, our short story writers are almost morbidly concerned with the problems of children—and a very curious lot of children they are, too. Some parts of this book might have been quite appropriately illustrated by Charles Addams.

Light Satire

A MASQUE OF AESOP—by Robertson Davies—*Clarke, Irwin*—*$2.00.*

by Lucy Van Gogh

THE NAMES of thirty or more small boys who took part in the first production of "Aesop" at the Preparatory School of Upper Canada College on May 2, 1952, are now enshrined for countless generations of future play-readers and play-actors who will resort to this little book for their own amusement or to obtain material with which to amuse others, for the original cast—a very capable one—is given in full.

The play itself is a little masterpiece of light satire, written with an acute sense of the special skills and charms which may be assumed in a cast of small boys — as one would indeed expect from the author of "Shakespeare's Boy Actors". Mr. Davies has obviously revelled in the freedom afforded by a form of art which has nothing to do with the conventional realistic theatre, and if he has made his Apollo singularly like himself (in intellectual qualities, not in facial appearance) who shall blame him?

Perhaps some school for young ladies will now commission him to do the same thing on the distaff side.

Candid Assault

EAVESDROPPER AT LARGE—by Allen Funt—*Copp Clark*—*$4.00.*

by John Creed

TO READ this book, by the perpetrator of "Candid Microphone" and its offspring "Candid Camera", is to be able to forget for a time the kind of assault on human dignity that this program and its imitators represent. It is the radio or TV program —or the movie made from either— where the average citizen is subjected to a ridiculous situation and his reactions recorded without his being aware of it. The author outlines in the book some of the sociological conclusions he has made from his observations. He does not pretend that they are scientific but that they are backed up by experience.

For example, he finds that people do not possess a sense of humor about their work. Therefore, he is able to carry on a perfectly ordinary, quite serious conversation with an experienced electrician about the specifications, operation and installation of a home electric chair. At episodes like this, though one may be ashamed of it after, one laughs. One forgets that the program is also often cruel and even pointless.

The President's Medals

PRESIDENT G. E. Hall of the University of Western Ontario announces that this year four awards will be offered to encourage Canadian writers.

A President's Medal will be given to the winner in each of the following classifications: the short story, the single poem, the scholarly article, and the general article. The requirements are that the piece submitted shall have been written by a Canadian citizen and published for the first time in a newspaper or periodical in 1952.

Four tear-sheets or off-prints of each item should be mailed to Frank Stiling, Chairman of the Governor General's Awards Board, University of Western Ontario, London, Canada, not later than Dec. 31, 1952. Submissions may be made by the publishers, editors, and authors.

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The Deft Squiggle

PICTURE: A Story About Hollywood—by Lillian Ross—*Clarke, Irwin*—$4.25.

by Mary Lowrey Ross

IN THE SPRING of 1950 John Huston, screen writer and director, came to New York on a routine visit. It had been announced that he was about to make a film version of Stephen Crane's "The Red Badge of Courage", and there is some indication that Mr. Huston carries a private badge of courage of his own, since he allowed himself to be interviewed by the formidable Miss Lillian Ross. Subsequently he invited her to California to watch the filming of the new production.

"Picture" was the result. It first appeared as a series of articles in *The New Yorker*, and the world outside Hollywood found it highly enlightening and entertaining. Hollywood's responses to Miss Ross's revelations may be summed up in one critic's comment on "I Am A Camera": "No Leica".

Miss Ross had indeed a camera eye for detail, decor, and the more unrehearsed aspects of human behavior. She also has an ear as unsparingly alert as a wideopen microphone. A great deal that she has to relate about Hollywood in "Picture" is clearly dead accurate. No one could visit that fabulous centre without recognizing, under its slick and hospitable surface, the constant tremor of excitement and fear, together with a sort of salvationist emotionalism which thinks of the folklore of America in terms of the Andy Hardy series.

The story of "Picture" has an impressive surface accuracy, reinforced as it is by letters, cost breakdowns, interoffice memos, and the author's apparently photostatic memory. Director John Huston had dreamed of making a "great" picture, completely faithful to the temper, period and intention of the Stephen Crane classic. It was a dream that was bound to collapse under pressure from the front office and the awful scrutiny of indignant test audiences. What finally emerged was a very curious and uneven film with occasional magnificent moments and some traces at least of Director Huston's and Producer Reinhardt's original idea.

Actually it emerged a good deal more creditably than many of Hollywood's so-called "prestige" pictures—*e.g.* Hemingway's "The Snows of Kilimanjaro". It is worth noting too that even "The Snows of Kilimanjaro" suffered less at Hollywood's hands than Hemingway himself did in the hands of Miss Ross in her now famous Hemingway interview for *The New Yorker*.

It was impossible not to feel in reading Lillian Ross on Hemingway that Miss Ross's camera eye was angled and her ear for dialogue, though accurate, maliciously selective. In "Picture" too her characterizations tend to slide off into caricature. At the end there is nearly always the deft squiggle that distorts the line while leaving the resemblance recognizable.

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CONSTANCE SPRY in the drawing room of her Georgian house in Berkshire near Windsor. Antique floral designs in the carpet, which can be seen in immediate foreground, were woven by Mrs. Spry.

ONE OF THE MANY hothouses on her 21-acre estate, Winkfield Place, is inspected by Mrs. Spry.

WORLD OF WOMEN

FLOWERS for the QUEEN

by Alison Barnes

NO ONE IN LONDON'S busy streets noticed a small bright-eyed woman with short greying hair, driving slowly along Whitehall, Pall Mall, St. James's Street and so, via Piccadilly, into Hyde Park, where the trees stood bare and leafless in the winter sunshine.

"A solid mass of blue would be lovely against the white stone," she said to her companion, nodding towards Hyde Park Corner. "And pink perhaps at Marble Arch."

Mrs. Constance Spry, the woman chosen to advise the British Minister of Works on official floral decorations for the Coronation, was going over the processional route with one of her experts, in imagination arranging the flowers as she would like to see them on the morning of June 2, 1953.

Though Mrs. Spry insists quite vehemently that she is "no more than an adviser"—and Mr. David Eccles, the Minister of Works, is at liberty to disregard her advice entirely if he likes!—there are already signs that many of her favorite principles of flower decoration are being adopted. Even in the most normally hidebound official quarters the Coronation of the youthful Queen Elizabeth is regarded as a splendid opportunity, not only for rejoicing, but also to put on view for the admiration of the world all that is best in contemporary British design and taste. Last year's Festival of Britain paved the way by acclimatizing the more conventional spirits to the bold use of bright color and proved that it can be dignified as well as effective.

The flowers along the Coronation route are to be used boldly and dramatically—densely massed in one or two well blended colors at a few strategic points, instead of spread out thinly and ineffectually along the whole route, as they too often are on such occasions. We can therefore expect to see a blaze of color and flowers in wonderful profusion at Admiralty Arch, in Parliament Square, at Hyde Park Corner, Marble Arch and such landmarks—and accenting the general color schemes in the window boxes of Government buildings.

Mrs. Spry always introduces color as an artist paints on a big canvas—in great, sweeping lines.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 35

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THE SUMMONS

LADIES OF THE JURY

by Elizabeth J. Wood

NEXT JANUARY Ontario women will join the men in the jury box. This is but one more stage in the growth of the jury system whose roots extend back into the twelfth century.

It should not be surprising that the instigator of the Statute was the Provincial Board of the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women. The aim of this great international organization is to improve the status of women in the social, business and professional spheres. Having secured this amendment to the Jurors' Act, the Provincial Board has launched the Ontario Federation upon a campaign to educate women in the essential duties and responsibilities of jury duty.

Last Spring Mrs. Margery E. Pewtress of Cobourg, President of the Provincial Convention, instructed each club in the Province to appoint representatives to spearhead the project in its own locality. This was to be done by making its own speakers available to any woman's organization.

One of the prime figures in the movement is Elsie Gregory MacGill, a woman who has given a great deal of time and effort to the project. She has filled many speaking engagements herself and has prepared material for the use of other speakers. Her understanding of the subject is partly acquired, partly inherited for her father was a lawyer and her mother a judge. Her profession is Aeronautical Engineering. It is fitting that this dynamic woman is the new chairman of the Jury Service Committee.

There are various types of juries upon which women might be called to serve:

The grand jury privately considers only criminal cases. It rules on whether there is sufficient evidence of guilt amassed against a person to warrant placing him on trial.

The petit or trial jury sits at public trials of civil and criminal cases, hears the evidence upon which it establishes the facts of the case and arrives at a verdict.

The coroner's jury hears the evidence at an inquiry into the cause of sudden or violent death and establishes the facts relating to the death.

Broad general requirements make a woman eligible for duty. She must be over twenty-one, a British subject by birth or naturalization, neither infirm nor decrepit, in possession of her natural faculties, and her name must appear on the latest municipal assessment roll as owner or tenant of real property with the assessed value of not less than $600 in the city and $400 in the country. Some twenty-two categories of persons are exempt from service by reason of their profession or occupation.

The system of selecting jurors is complex. Once this is done and a woman has received her summons, she still may not necessarily serve on a panel. With a woman duty is optional. She has only to fill in an exemption form enclosed with the summons, and the sheriff releases her from duty for a year.

But let us suppose that Mrs. Jones decides in the interests of justice to shoulder her responsibility in spite of considerable personal inconvenience. On the day and at the time designated in the summons, she goes to the courthouse to begin her service which will average two weeks. There could be a number of trials scheduled for minor offences, or it could be a trial for a capital offence.

A number of minor cases can be

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run through in a day or two, so she could serve on several different juries. More jurors are always summoned than are required. If Mrs. Jones' name is not drawn for the first case she is available for other panels. Or she may be dismissed for the morning or even the day. She is then free to return home or to work; but the next day she will report as usual.

Some prospective jurors have found that in the whole time of the court sitting they were not selected for any jury. Nevertheless they are given the regulation pay of $6 per day plus travelling expenses.

But Mrs. Jones hears her name called. She steps forward. Both parties to the action are permitted to take exception to her, as a person whom they consider prejudiced against their case or client. A challenge is the formal declaration of this objection. If a challenge is not made, the oath is administered, and Mrs. Jones is an intrinsic part of the jury panel.

THE PROCEDURE of a case follows a set pattern. First the Crown outlines the case against the defendant. He states what he will attempt to prove against the defendant and, in brief, how he will attempt to prove it. Then each side presents its own witnesses and cross-examines those of the opposite side.

Finally, each sums up his case. This is a very important time for the jurors because the crown and defence lawyers, in turn, speak almost directly to them, hoping to convince them of their side of the case. Then the case rests. The judge speaks to the jury to explain the relevant points of law.

Then the jury retires to the jury room. There amongst themselves the jurors discuss the facts of the case, but never opinionate. The verdict must be arrived at to the best of one's own ability. When this is done the jury files back into court and the foreman, elected by the members as their spokesman, declares the verdict.

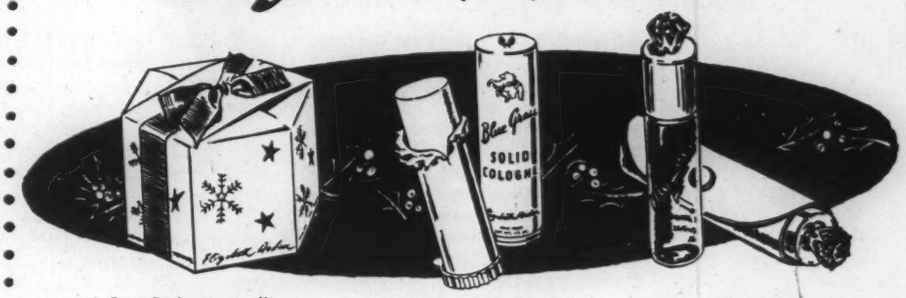
If the trial is for a capital crime, Mrs. Jones will live through an experience she will never forget.

Once a part of that jury all contact with her family, her friends, in fact the entire outside world, is severed. The compass of her life for the next few days is the courtroom and the living quarters assigned the jury. She speaks to no one except the other jurors, the matron and her assistants. The latter are under oath not to discuss the case with her. No newspapers or radios are allowed. Everything is done to try and keep the jurors impartial.

In considering women and jury duty in Ontario, we should naturally inquire as to the success of women jurors elsewhere. The answer is overwhelmingly in favor of women. Experience has shown them to be highly competent, earning the admiration of judges, lawyers and men jurors.

It has been said that jury duty is one of the foundations of democracy. Considering this, we women must make the effort to serve when summoned. We are needed on juries in order that Justice may be properly administered.

Elizabeth Arden



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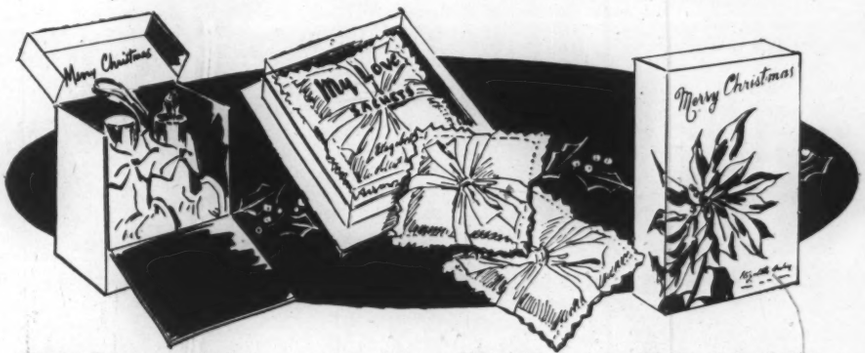

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Elizabeth Arden

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Flowers

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 33

When she bunches mixed colors together, she puts all her reds, her blues and yellows together so that they make a splash, never dissipating them in spots scattered all over the place.

Red, white and blue will certainly *not* be the dominant flower shades. In fact, the horticulturalists of the Royal Parks are very busy at this moment experimenting in the 4½ acres of frames in Hyde Park, where the chosen blooms will be grown. Since public buildings and the processional route will be decorated only with growing — not cut — flowers, the accent is on hydrangeas in all their lovely shades of blues, mauves and pinks so perfect for "massing," and on the perky and long-lasting geranium in colors ranging from Royal scarlet to "shocking pink."

At the actual Coronation ceremony I understand that flowers are unlikely to be used at all, largely because there is so little space to spare inside the Abbey. At the wedding of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh only two tall vases of flowers flanked the altar. For these Mrs. Spry chose handsome foliage throwing into strong relief the pale pinks and creams of lilies, roses and chrysanthemums.

She owes a great deal of her world-wide fame to her unfailing eye for the artistic possibilities of green leaves, wild flowers, vegetable foliage, even what most of us regard as weeds. At home as a child in Derby, where she was born just over 60 years ago, and later as a schoolgirl in Dublin, where her father was a senior Civil Servant, Mrs. Spry had always loved flowers, trees, anything that grew.

At the end of the first World War she was doing welfare work in the East End of London and used to set out each morning with a basket full of fresh flowers picked in her cottage garden. By the time she reached her destination, the basket was invariably empty, the flowers all having found their way into the buttonholes of the bus conductors and postmen she met en route. Others ended up in potted meat jars beside windows that looked out onto dark city streets without a blade of grass in sight.

At home she used to bring in the umbrella-shaped seed-heads of wild

CONTINUED ON PAGE 36

Christmas Greetings

from

EATON'S

CANADA'S SHOPPING CENTRE

Flowers

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 35

carrot and parsnip, purple kale and old man's beard. The way she arranged them they looked far more effective than the most expensive hothouse blooms. Among her friends who most admired these original ideas was the late Norman Wilkinson, designer of the scenery and costumes for Granville Barker's Shakespeare productions and himself a great flower lover. Mrs. Spry recalls that he used to grow camellias in a little lean-to greenhouse in his garden on Chiswick Mall, not five miles from the smoky heart of London — and washed their petals daily to remove the city grime!

Norman Wilkinson advised her to open a flower shop offering something more than the usual bunches of cut flowers and conventional florists' work. At his suggestion, Messrs. Atkinson, cosmetic manufacturers, commissioned her to arrange the flowers in the windows of their newly opened shop in Bond Street.

That was just the opportunity Mrs. Spry needed. In a few weeks everybody was talking about the beautiful and unusual flower groups in Atkinson's windows. They were not confined to flowers. Mrs. Spry used artichoke leaves, mixed greens, lime stripped of its leaves, in winter the decorative purple kale with the frost on it — and once bright red toadstools!

Since then she has never looked back. Most memorable of all her artistic achievements to date was, I think, her share in Oliver Messel's décor for the gala performance at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, during the State visit of the French President in the spring of 1950. Parchment white camellias in classic garlands decorated the Royal box while tall trees of foliage were lightly sprayed with color to resemble the intricate tracery of fine carving.

Mrs. Spry's passion for her subject remains undiminished today. Her home, a spacious Georgian house standing in 21 acres of ground on the borders of Windsor Forest, is also a finishing school for society girls. Out of term time, Mrs. Spry takes shorter courses there for adults. She also runs a school of flower work for intending professional florists, lectures all over the country and abroad, judges at flower shows and has published six books. Most of her spare time she spends busying those green fingers of hers in her own garden.

She has been known to climb down into a city bomb site to pick a particularly fine example of fireweed or willow herb and her hates are equally characteristic. She shudders at the sight of flowers dried or dyed to unnatural colors.

White is one of her favorite flower colors and she can use it so that it is far from cold or funereal. White tulips or poppies against a pale background in a strong light are a favorite theme of hers. How beautifully that would translate in terms of a floodlit Coronation building—as Constance Spry has doubtless thought more than once during one of those tours of the processional route.

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LIGHTER SIDE

The Christmas Treat

by Mary Lowrey Ross

THE LITTLE GIRL knelt up in the car seat facing her mother, who sat in the seat behind. She was a rather plain little girl, but her face was so bright with Christmas enchantment that everyone smiled at her with the special benevolence bestowed on children at Christmas.

Everyone except her mother. She was a large angry contemptuous woman who sat with her hands clasped over her stomach, her shopping bag dangling between massive knees. She looked rather like Madame Defarge without her knitting.

"Look Mom," the little girl said, pointing, "is that a church?"

"Aw, shut up," her mother said.

The passenger beside Madame Defarge smiled at the little girl. She was a pleasant-looking lady with grey hair, neatly permanented, and a Persian-lamb trimmed coat. "Are you going to see Santa Claus?" she asked.

The little girl stared at her with an opaque look, untouched by shyness. Then she looked at her mother. "I'm going to ask him for a dolly carriage," she said.

"Oh yeah," her mother said.

The little girl's gaze returned to the window. "Is *that* a church?" she asked pointing.

"You got churches on the brain," her mother said.

"You were married in a church weren't you Mom?" the little girl asked.

"Listen Marilyn, you shut up," said Madame Defarge fiercely.

The lady in the Persian trimmed coat looked up at me eloquently. The little girl went on chattering excitedly. The mother paid no attention for she had fallen asleep. But even in sleep she looked contemptuous and violent, a Madame Defarge dozing between decapitations.

SHE WOKE up presently and glanced out the window. "Look," she said pointing.

"Where?" Marilyn asked.

"Oh for God's sake, over there," her mother said.

It was a tiny helicopter, so distant that it looked like a Christmas toy spinning in space.

"Oh I see it," Marilyn cried enchanted. "What is it?"

"Oh shut up," said Madame Defarge, lapsing back into her inner ferocity.

"Where is it going?" Marilyn asked.

"Listen, if you don't shut up I'll smack your bottom," her mother said.

It was too much for the lady in the Persian trimmed coat. She turned and said in a low voice, "Can't you speak to the poor child decently?"

"You shut up too," said Madame Defarge, and added in a burst of mad humor, "or I'll smack yours."

The humanitarian turned pink and getting up moved away, preferring the crowd at the door to the appalling proximity of Madame Defarge. I sat down in the vacated place.

We were nearing the stores now and the street was crowded with busy shoppers. "Lookit Mom," Marilyn said, "lookit all the people."

"Suckers," said her mother.

"ARE THEY going to see Santa Claus?" Marilyn asked. "Do we go to see Santa Claus first of all?"

"Aw, shut *up*, can't you?" her mother said.

They were just ahead of me in the store and I followed them into the elevator. The elevator rose and halted and rose again. "Are we going to see him right now?" Marilyn demanded behind me.

"Listen," said her mother, "if you don't shut up I'll—"

The elevator door opened and we were in Toyland.

Ten minutes later I caught a glimpse of Madame Defarge standing by the railing that enclosed Santa Claus. She was waiting for Marilyn, and she loomed by the railing a massive and rather menacing figure against the bright tinkling background of Toyland. She glared at Santa Claus with a malevolence that might, if he had caught it, have shaken the jollity of even a department-store saint. The whole situation with its shrill and alien cheerfulness was clearly insupportable to her. Yet somehow it must be supported. Hot, exhausted and infuriated, she had to go through with it for Marilyn's sake. She was sacrificial motherhood, with none of the compensations of grace.

Marilyn reached Santa Claus at last, and climbing on his knee whispered in his ear. "Ho, ho, ho!" said Santa Claus, expertly sliding her from his knee and taking on the next applicant in a single motion.

She came radiantly down the runway towards her mother. "I'm going to get a dolly-carriage," she said.

Madame Defarge relaxed into the cheerless cynicism that was her nearest approach to amiability.

"Oh yeah," she said.

Marilyn slipped her hand confidently into her mother's, and hand in hand, they disappeared into the Christmas crowd.

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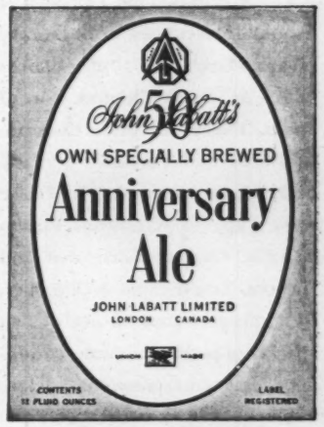

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PORTS OF CALL

Santa Barbara: Southern Belle

by Alva Scott Villa

THIS is the enchanted land that so impressed the Spanish Dons and Franciscan Fathers a century and a half ago; here they developed a pattern of gracious living that is still enjoyed.

The beautiful statue of Saint Barbara created by Christopher Muller, stands in quiet contemplation of rolling hills and the calm waters of the harbor. The old Mission, established by Fr. Junipero Serra in 1786, is a graceful landmark and one of the great attractions for visitors from all over the world. The Franciscan Fathers still say Mass there each morning and tend the gardens where one may roam and be blessed by peace and quiet.

In Santa Barbara the saying is "make haste slowly"; the visitor seems to feel this benediction of gentle living so little known in the larger cities today.

It is an old Santa Barbara custom for a neighbor to help a neighbor. In Pueblo days willing hands turned to mould adobe bricks and help hew the timbers to complete a "Casa" for a family in need of a dwelling. Today neighbors are still sincerely friendly and helpful.

There is much to see in Santa Barbara. The old houses that were built so many years ago are of sun-dried adobe clay and straw formed into bricks. The oldest, El Cuartel, built in 1782 is now the headquarters of Mission Council of the Boy Scouts of America. The Rafael Gonzales adobe is a distinguished example of restoration.

The walls of these lovely old relics and landmarks are two to three feet thick. The early windows did not have glass; the builders used hand carved grilles of wood and later, iron. Many of these interesting old houses are open to the public and it is well worth the trip to see how the early Spanish and Mexican settlers lived a century ago.

GAY AND CHARMING SPANISH CUSTOMS FOR ENTERTAINMENT

El Paseo de La Guerra is a shopping centre today, but in 1819 this lovely old adobe was the home of Don Jose Antonio de la Guerra y Norlega, then Commandante of the Presideo.

Every visitor to Santa Barbara comes at least once to the famous El Paseo Restaurant and listens to the Spanish troubadores, then wanders about the tiny shops surrounding the charming inner courtyard and "Streets of Spain". Each evening there are gay dinner parties at this colorful spot with dancing and a floor show of Spanish flavor. El Paseo is the very heart of Santa Barbara.

The museums, art galleries and theatres provide for the cultural side of life. Many famous authors, playwrights, sculptors, artists and musicians have homes in Santa Barbara.

The blending of the past and present is visible in the civic architecture. The flavor of the Spanish era is retained—even the Southern Pacific roundhouse has been camouflaged into a replica of the bullfighting arena at Seville. The County Court House is built like a Spanish Castle; its beautiful tower and graceful archways attract artists from many lands.

Winding ribbons of well-tended roads traverse historic paths of the early settlers, across the hills and into the surrounding valleys to the big ranches where million-dollar crops of citrus, avocado, walnut and flower-seeds are grown.

Each spring the Rancheros Visitadores meet for long rides on horseback over the mountain trails, camping at one or another of the ranches where gay supper parties are arranged outdoors. Men come from all parts of the United States and Canada to participate in this jolly gathering and many bring their finest mounts with them.

Santa Barbara is about 100 miles north of Los Angeles and 250 miles south of San Francisco. The mild climate is the reason so many visitors have become residents. Flowers bloom all year, cooled by the ocean breeze in summer and protected from the winter winds by the Channel Islands a few miles offshore. With an average of 60° in winter and 70° during summer Santa Barbara is the ideal spot for a vacation at any time of the year.

—Photos by Karl Obert

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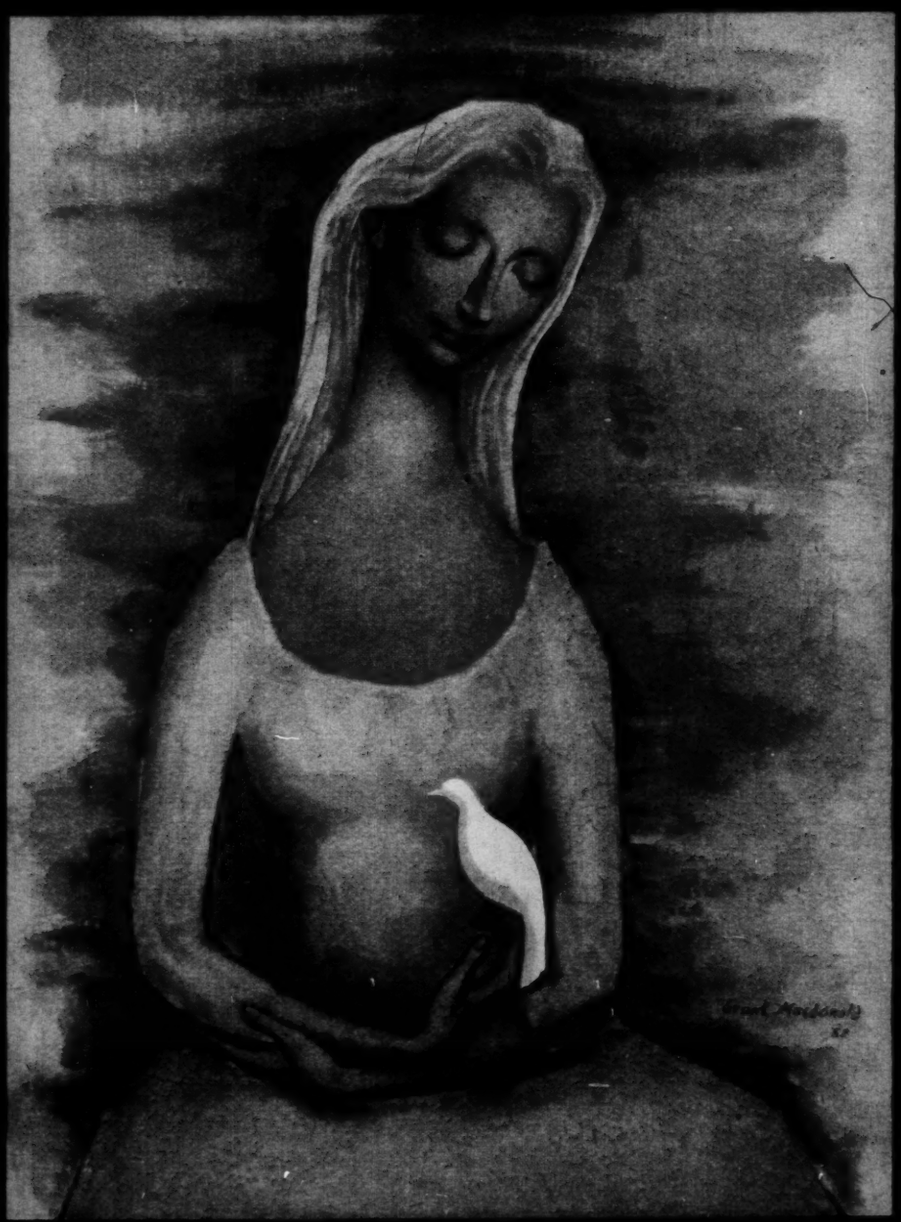

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